The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1394.—Vol. XXXII. LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862. STAMPED......SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)
. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every descrip- of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the po- of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and and advice given as the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, HANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one mission.
The earliest and most authentic information on all points connected with Central and Cefn Cilcen Lead Mines can be obtained of Mr. Crofts, who has special in the shares as BUYER or SELLER. The success of these mines appears now an assured fact.
y 9, 1862. *** FOR SALE, 10 Wheal Sicily, 40s. net.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—20 Arthur, 14s.; 50 Cornubia (30s. 20s.; 15 Drake Walls, £1 5s. 6d.; 100 Dale, 10s. 6d.; 20 East Jane, £2⅛; 20 East 30s.; 20 East Russell, £3; 50 Great Wheal Martha, 16s. 6d.; 50 Glasgow Con- 30 Great Tregune, 2s. 6d.; 2 Herward United, £2⅛; 10 Hingston Down, £2⅛; Kelly Bray, 9s. 6s.; 50 Lady Bertha, 14s.; 5 Ludcott, £7¼; 20 Moyle, 21s.; 20 Valley, £10⅛; 50 North Hallenbeagle 18s. 6d.; 20 North Downs, £4⅛; 50 Nant-y-Mwyn, 3s.; 5 North Treskerby, £27; 5 Old Tolgus, £5; 50 Prosper United, 5 Polmear, £25; 20 Pedn-an-drea, 10s.; 20 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.; 2 Rosewarne United, 10 Sithney Carnmeal; 20 South Caradon Wheal Hooper; 15 Trumpet United, 11s.; Tolvadden; 5 West Condurrow, £6; 5 West Caradon, £36; 30 West South Caradon; West Stray Park, £3¼; 100 West Beam, 5s. 6d.

TOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD AD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
AILWAY, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, AM-SHIP, &c., and EVERY OTHER description of SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD usual rate of commission, or at nett prices.
legraphic messages to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks ually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settle- , with advice as to purchases or sales.
Seventeen years' experience (two in Cornwall and fifteen in London).
Bankers: Union Bank of London.
ery information can be obtained, on personal application or by letter, as to purchases sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
om the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining ange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to , which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of clients.
ines specially inspected—Fee £2 10s. each inspection.

PECIAL REPORTS on the FOLLOWING MINES—
NORTH DOWNS,
WHEAL GRYLLS,
WHEAL SETON,
WEST TOLGUS,
ST. DAY UNITED,
in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE " of last Friday and yesterday (Nos. 214 and 215, Vol. V.), price 6d. each.

HARES WANTED, FOR CASH PAYMENT:—

50 Camb. Vean, 30s.	50 Vale of Towy, 4s.	200 East Russell, £3⅛.
Wheal Seton, £122¼.	100 Great Alfred, 5s. (or a seller at 7s.)	7 East Basset, £43.
Wheal Grylls, £84½.		500 E. Wheal Grylls, £4⅛
Wendron Consols, £10.	100 East Grenville, 35s.	20 Tincroft, £10¼.
Ludcott, £7.	1000 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.	110 No. Downs, £4 3s. 9d.
West Caradon, £34.	50 Stray Park, £33.	

Peter Watson, 79, Old Broad-street.

R. LELEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

OHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 2½ per cent., for mediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

ICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all ers are to be addressed.

ILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

R. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and BRITISH MINING EX- ANGE, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, CITY, E.C.
SHARES FOR SALE, nett:—

Carn Brea, £69.	25 Treloweth, 5s.	20 Unity, 12s.
North Downs, £4¼.	40 Charlotte, 6s.	20 Alfred Consols, 6s.
Vale of Towy, 6s.	1 Rosewarne, £17⅛.	35 Carn Camborne, 13s.
North Robert, 18s.	50 Redmoor, 6s.	20 North Minera, 16s. 9d.
Tolvadden, £3¾.	1 So. Frances, £101, x d.	10 Par Consols, £5½.
Wheal Seton, £127⅛.	2 North Roskear, £22.	20 Harriett, 24s.

y 9, 1862. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

AMES HUME'S "CIRCULAR" for April contains SPECIAL INFORMATION and REPORTS on UNY, EAST CARN BREA, EAST CARA- , GREAT FORTUNE. TOLVADDEN, &c.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.
ices, 74, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-build-), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and ressive mines.
B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices y Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

R. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
INING SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY, K, and OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.

R. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.,
as selected dividend and progressive mines that he can recommend for investments, r a speedy rise in price. Particulars may be had on application.
r. Beazley confines himself strictly to commission business.
HARES FOR SALE, free of commission:—

		2 Mill Pool, 20s.
Wheal Moyle, 16s.	5 Tolvadden, £4.	100 West Polmear, 10s.
Sithney Carnmeal, 35s.	10 St. Ives Wh. Allen, £4⅛	10 Gurlyn, 30s.

spection by agents, of the highest respectability, ensured. Telegrams and orders to or sell punctually attended to.

VESTMENT.—Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD EET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and EIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by pitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR :—30 Great South Tolgus, £5⅛; 100 North Minera, 16s.; 50 North Downs 9d.; 200 Vale of Towy; 45 South Phœnix; 75 Sortridge Consols, 11s. 9d.; 60 Unity, 15s. 9d.; 60 Treloweth, 7s. 6d.; 5 Great Fortune, £27¾; 2 Seton, £127; Carn Brea, £14½; 5 East Caradon, £43½; 50 Tolvadden, £3¾; 10 Tincroft, ; 2 South Frances, £102; 35 Central Minera; 50 St. Day United; 10 East Grylls; Hope, 7s. 3d.; 50 Gurlyn; 100 East Seton, 6s. 6d.; 110 Redmoor, 6s.; 5 £10⅛; 1 South Caradon; 5 Cook's Kitchen; 20 Ludcott, £7⅝; 70 East Rose- ; 150 Rilsden, 2s. 9d.; 10 Marke Valley, £10⅛; 60 Great Wheal Martha, 15s. 3d.; Pollard, 7s. 3d.; 10 West Bryn Gwiog, £2¾; 65 Dale, 10s.; 10 Old Tolgus, 50 West South Caradon; 25 Nangiles; 50 New South Caradon, 10s.; 5 Stray 100 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 3s.; 35 Wheal Union; 4 North Roskear; 35 Nant-y- 3s.; 1 Devon Great Consols.

ITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, E ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. The holders of stock are invited to com- with them, either for the purchase or sale of such stocks.
Fuller and Co. call especial attention to the present favourable opportunity in British mines, being perfectly free from risk, and paying 15 to 20 per , in a few progressive mines, upon which 250 to 500 per cent. profit may be a few months. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

5 Anglo-Mex. Mint, £19 3 9	20 Hings. Down, £2 11s 9d	1 So. Wh. Frances, £99¼
100 Australian Cop., 17s. 9d.	1 Herodsfoot, £38.	5 S. Bryn Gwiog, £2¾.
3 Bryn Gwiog, £27.	3 Herward United, £3.	20 So. Carn Brea, 68s. 6d.
1 Brynford Hall, £6 10s.	20 Lady Bertha, 12s. 9d.	5 So. Basset, £11 13s. 9d.
2 Billins.	5 Ludcott, £7⅛.	1 St. Ives Consols.
1 Basset, £98½.	1 Long Rake.	10 Silver Vein, 2s. 6d., ex call.
20 Bottle Hill, 11s.	50 Molland, 1s. 6d.	
40 Cwm Brane, 42s. 6d.	5 Marke Valley, £10¼.	5 South Phœnix, £2⅜.
3 Clifford Amalgamated, £29 15s.	3 Mount Pleasant.	1 Trelawny, £15⅞.
	50 Mariquita, 13s. 9d.	50 Tamar Consols, 24s. 9d.
10 Camborne Vean, 28s. 9d.	2 Mary Ann, £11 8s. 9d.	10 Tincroft, £11¼.
30 Carnewas, 1s.	50 North Dolcoath.	20 Treweatha, 6s. 9d.
20 Cefn Cilcen.	50 New South Caradon, 10s.	20 Treloweth, 6s.
10 Cobre, £29¾.	20 Nant-y-Iago, 35s.	10 Tolvadden.
1 Cook's Kit., £34¼.	50 North Minera.	2 Trelyon, £18.
2 Carn Brea, £69.	10 North Basset, £2 18s 9d.	100 Utd. Mexican, £6 18 9
1 Condurrow, £44.	1 No. Treskerby, £24⅞.	20 Vale of Towy, 4s.
20 Carn Camborne, 12s. 9d.	20 No. Downs, £4 3s. 9d.	1 West Rose Down, £16.
10 Drake Walls, 24s.	1 No. Roskear.	5 West Stray Park, £1⅞
30 Dale, 10s.	15 North Crofty, £2 13s 6d	1 West Seton, £262½.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £435.	1 New Seton, £85.	5 W. Basset, £12 8s. 9d.
5 Dyfngwm, £8¾.	10 North Robert, 17s. 9d.	70 Worthing, 12s. 6d.
5 East Russell, £3.	10 North Phœnix, £5⅜.	10 Wh. Grenville, £3⅜.
10 E. Carn Brea, £14 8s 9d	80 North Nant-y-Mwyn.	1 West Sharp Tor, £87¼
20 East Grenville, 35s.	5 No. Frances.	30 W. So. Caradon, 18s 6d
5 East Caradon, £42⅞.	5 North Buller, £2⅜.	1 Wheal Seton, £130.
1 East Basset, £46.	10 Old Tolgus United.	10 Wh. Uny, £7⅜.
50 East del Rey, 6s. 9d. pm.	20 Prosper Utd., £2 12s. 6d.	2 Wh. Margaret, £44½.
40 East Seton, 7s.	1 Providence, £40½.	20 Wheal Moyle.
1 East Daren, £49.	100 Port Phillip, 20s.	3 W. Frances, £9¾.
20 East Kongsberg, 20s. 9d.	1 Rose. Utd., £17 15s.	1 W. Bryn Gwiog, £6⅛.
30 English and Australian, £2 1s. 9d.	25 Rose. Hill, &c., £4 1s 3d	1 Wheal Polmear, £18⅞.
	20 Redmoor, 5s. 3d.	20 Wheal Union.
50 Fortuna, £3 2s. 6d.	50 Santa Barbara, 6s. prem.	5 Wheal Hearle.
1 Grambler, £14 15s.	10 St. John del Rey, £60.	10 Wheal Edward, 26s 9d.
4 Gt. Fortune, £27¼.	1 Stray Park, £32½.	2 West Caradon, £37½.
20 Great Caradon, £1⅛.	1 South Caradon, £335.	5 West Condurrow.
5 Gt. So. Tolgus, £5 2s 6d	30 So. Caradon Hooper.	20 Wheal Arthur, 12s. 9d.
50 Great Martha, 15s. 6d.	25 St. Day, 7s. 6d.	3 Wheal Damsel, £16.
10 Great Retallack, 12s.	2 South Tolgus, £50 10s.	3 Wheal Grylls.
50 Great Moelwyn.	50 Scottish Australian.	20 West Wendron, 2s.
100 Gt. Northern, 18s. 9d.	1 Silver Rake.	20 Wheal Hope.

And is a BUYER, the seller paying commission, of 200 Kongsberg (27s. 6d. paid), 20s.; 20 Brynford Hall, £6; 10 St. John del Rey, £60; 60 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, £4; 50 South Carn Brea, £3⅛; and 1 West Sharp Tor, £85.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, May 9, 1862.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, Threadneedle-street, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.
South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, &c., are all sound investments and good to buy. Billins, at £17, are safe for a great rise. Since I directed notice to East Carn Brea as likely to have a rise of 100 per cent., shares have risen 40 per cent., and I confidently look forward for the fulfilment of my views before the close of the year. East Carn Brea is undoubtedly the prize of 1862, as much as East Caradon proved the prize of 1861. Upwards of £5000 worth of copper ore is being discovered monthly in excess of that taken away: shares ought to be bought immediately: 100 shares for sale at market price, or any number bought at a small marginal difference.

MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES of EAST CARADON, MARKE VALLEY, BILLINS, and EAST CARN BREA.

MR. BATTERS is a BUYER of ONE HUNDRED EAST CARN BREA SHARES at £14¼, or a SELLER at £14½, and strongly recommends immediate purchases.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES at the closest market prices. Commission, 1¼ per cent.
Mr. Birdsey is a BUYER of any part of 500 Wheal Harriett, at market prices.
Orders to buy or sell strictly attended to.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MINE SHARES FOR SALE—

Drake Walls, 24s. 6d.	Glasgow Caradon, £3¼.	South Frances, £100½.
East Carn Brea, £14⅜.	Kelly Bray, 10s.	Treloweth, 3s. 6d.
East Caradon, £42½.	Marke Valley, £10⅜.	Tincroft, £11¼.
East Rosewarne, £1¼.	North Robert, 18s.	West Condurrow, £4¾.
East Gunniss Lake, £1¼.	North Roskear, £22½.	West Tolgus, £35½.
East Russell, £3.	North Treskerby, £25⅜.	Wheal Seton, £130.
East Jane, £2⅜.	North Downs, £4⅜.	Wheal Edward, £1½.
Great Wheal Fortune, £27.	Rosewarne United, £17½.	Wheal Ludcott, £7⅝.
Great South Tolgus, £5¼.	South Tolgus, £50½.	Wheal Arthur, 12s.

And is a BUYER of—

Bedford Consols.	East Gunnis Lake.	North Trelawny.
Great South Tolgus.	North Downs.	South Frances.
East Russell.	West Tolgus.	Hingston Downs.
Camborne Vean.	Kitty St. Agnes.	Charlotte United.

Money advanced on good sound mining shares.
May 9, 1862. Bankers: Bank of London.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE:—

1 Cook's Kit., £33½.	1 West Caradon, £36.	20 North Laxey, 7s.
2 South Tolgus, £51.	5 Wheal Clifford, £30.	50 North Minera, 16s. 6d.
5 Cwm Erfin, £20½.	5 Wheal Ludcott, £7⅝.	2 North Roskear, £22.
5 Great So. Tolgus, £5½.	2 Trelawny, £16½.	5 N. Treskerby, £25½.
2 Great Fortune, £28.	50 Wheal Moyle, 16s.	50 Redmoor, 6s.
20 North Downs, £4⅜.	25 East Grenville, £1 15s.	10 West Condurrow, £4¾.
10 Rosewall Hill, £3⅜.	15 E. Wheal Russell, £3.	2 Stray Park, £32½.
1 S. Wh. Frances, £102½	50 North Frances, £2.	10 Tolvadden, £3¾.

May 9, 1862. Apply to Wm. Michell, 2, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, is a BUYER of—Caradon Consols, Brookwood, East Caradon, East Carn Brea, East Grenville, East Grylls, East Jane, Great Fortune, Glasgow Caradon, Great Caradon, Great South Tolgus, Hingston Down, Marke Valley, North Downs, North Robert, North Treskerby, North Crofty, Redmoor, St. John del Rey, Tincroft, Tolvadden, Vale of Towy, Wheal Grenville, Wheal Seton, West Caradon, Wheal Emma, Wheal Ludcott, Wheal Grylls, and Wheal Uny. Sellers should state number of shares, lowest price, and whether for cash or account. Highest price given.
George Rice can recommend three mines for a great rise.
Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on THURSDAY, May 15, at Two o'clock precisely, the following VALUABLE MINING SHARES:—

6 Wendron United.	10 Great Retallack.
25 Nangiles.	4 Bryn Gwiog.
10 Great Wheal Busy.	20 Central Minera.
1570 Wheal Pollard.	50 Cefn Cilcen.
10 Great Kanawha (£1 paid).	100 Lower Park.
3 Pant-y-Buarth (£6 paid).	2 Ding Dong.
40 Criccoth Slate (£2½ paid).	5 Great South Tolgus.
30 North Hafod.	60 West Par.
5 East Tolgus.	10 West Silver Bank.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street; at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; or at the offices of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

JOSEPH T. PHILLIPS, MINE AGENT, GUNNIS LAKE, TAVISTOCK, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter or personally, at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CO., ASSAY OFFICES AND LABORATORY, COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA, UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES.
Mr. Thomas Penrose assayer, Mr. Thomas Price chemist.
All communications and parcels to be addressed to Messrs. Richardson and Co., as above.

WILLSON AND ROBB, MINING ENGINEERS, 53, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL, are PREPARED to UNDERTAKE the TRANSACTION of all BUSINESS CONNECTED with MINING in CANADA, including the Direction of Explorations for Metals and other useful Minerals, Testing and Assaying of Ores, Consultations and Reports in regard to the Value of Mining Property, Surveying, and furnishing Plans and Estimates for working the same, &c.

BONA FIDE INVESTMENT.—A FEW SHARES FOR DISPOSAL in a HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and OLD ESTABLISHED PUBLIC COMPANY, paying good and regular dividends, without risk.—Address, "O.D.O.," care of Mr. H. Chapman, Church-street, Hackney, N.E.

FOR SALE:—2 West Caradon, £36; 10 North Downs, £4 1s. 3d.; 2 East Basset, £44; 30 Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, £3⅛; 5 St. Ives Consols, £20; 10 East Carn Brea, £14¼; 10 West Condurrow, £4⅛; 2 Providence £41¾; 3 Margaret, £43; 5 Clifford United, £29; 50 Wheal Unity, 12s.; 20 Ludcott £7½; 20 Par Consols, £5¾.—Apply "H. B.," Post-office, Throgmorton-street, City, E.C.

FURZE HILL WOOD MINE, WALKHAMPTON, DEVON.—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SHARES FOR SALE in the above MINE, by applying to John Pomroy, Horrabridge, near Tavistock, Devon.

WHEAL EMMA (Buckfastleigh).—TWO HUNDRED SHARES WANTED, for cash payment. Sellers must state lowest price.—Address, Mr. Charles Hasleden, 64, Charles-street, City-road, London.

TIN MINE SETT FOR SALE.—A very EXCELLENT TIN MINE SETT, situated in one of the best tin districts in Cornwall, may be had on very reasonable terms. Dues very small, and prospects of the best kind.—Address, in first instance, "A. Z.," Post-office, Hayle, Cornwall.—May 8, 1862.

HENNOCK COPPER, TIN, AND IRON LODES.—TO BE LET, for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, from Lady-day last, all those IRON LODES, with indications of copper and tin lodes, on part of HIGHER BOWDEN ESTATE.—For viewing the same, and further information, apply to Mr. George Perriman, Hennock Village, Devon.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY TO BE SOLD, situate between the town of Dolgelly and Barmouth, on a sloping ground, within 300 to 400 yards of a navigable part of Barmouth River. The Welsh Coast Railway, now in progress, is to go by the quarry. The slates are of excellent substance, colour, split, and sizes.—Apply to Mr. Ellis Rees, Blue Lion, Dolgelly, North Wales.

NOTICE.—ANY PERSONS HAVING LANDS CONTAINING COPPER DEPOSITS in SANDSTONE, or PERSONS HOLDING GRANTS containing such deposits, by applying to Mr. N. Ennor, *Mining Journal* office, will receive all the information required gratis. If he thinks it worth working he will undertake to carry out all or any portion the parties may be inclined to part with.
N. ENNOR.

SECRETARYSHIP WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT of long experience, having offices in the City, near Cheapside, would be WILLING, on reasonable terms, to ACT as SECRETARY to an ESTABLISHED COMPANY. The offices could be used.—Address, "A. Z.," care of Mr. Lamb, 3, South-street, Finsbury.

SECRETARYSHIP.—The PROJECTORS of a LIMITED TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY, now forming under excellent auspices, are DESIROUS of ENGAGING a GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY, having respectable offices at command. He would not be required to invest. Applications are solicited from provincial towns.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Barnstaple.

WANTED.—The Directors of the TALARGOCH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), DYSERTH, near RHYL, are READY to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of SEVENTY TONS of COALS, and SEVENTY TONS of RIDDLED SLACK, WEEKLY, for TWELVE MONTHS, to commence from 1st June next.—Tenders to be addressed to the mine, on Wednesday, the 21st May next.

WANTED, by a youth aged 18 years, an ENGAGEMENT for IMPROVEMENT UNDER a MINERAL ENGINEER or MANAGER, where he would be actively employed. Can make underground surveys, and is generally acquainted with the duties of a surveyor. Salary not so much an object as active employment.—Address, E. Edwards, No. 43, Charles-street, Tredegar Ironworks, Monmouthshire.

WANTED, a REGULAR SUPPLY of SULPHUR ORE and BARYTES. State lowest price, free on board at Gloucester, to "J. H.," No. 1, Church-road, Aston, Birmingham.

TO METALLURGISTS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN is DESIROUS of OBTAINING a SITUATION in some METALLURGICAL WORKS (ironworks excepted), either in the assaying laboratory, or in the management of furnaces. He has studied for two years at the Mining School of Freiberg, Saxony, and during the last two sessions in the chemical and metallurgical laboratories of the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London.—Address, "W. B. R.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, by a gentleman who is well acquainted with the South Staffordshire iron district, an AGENCY for the SALE of FIRST-CLASS GAS COALS, FURNACE COKE, IRON ORE, LIMESTONE, and LIME. Satisfactory references given.—Address, "T. Y. C.," Post-office, Bilston.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND IRONMASTERS.—A PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER and SURVEYOR is DESIROUS of MEETING with an ENGAGEMENT as ASSISTANT MANAGER or SURVEYOR of COAL and IRONSTONE MINES. Is familiar with the working of fiery collieries. Can plan neatly. Excellent testimonials from present and previous employers for ability and steadiness. Terms moderate.—Address, "X. V. Z.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE WAGGON COMPANY (LIMITED), BURY, LANCASHIRE.
Capital, £100,000.
The above company are PREPARED to BUILD and LET FOR HIRE from TEN to ONE HUNDRED MINERAL WAGONS of the best possible construction.—For terms &c., apply to the undersigned. J. BROMELEY, Sec.
OFFICES,—No. 4, BROAD STREET.

THE SCARBORO' PIER PROMENADE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

At a PUBLIC MEETING, held in the Great Hall of the Rock Gardens, Scarboro', on Easter Tuesday, J. B. BAKER, Esq., in the chair,

It was moved by F. WALLIS, Esq., seconded by J. KIRBY, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

1.—Resolved that the contemplated New Promenade Pier from the North Cliff, the Library, the Refectory, the Baths, the Great Globe, and the future Tunnel connecting both shores will be of vast advantage to Scarboro', by doubling its attractions, increasing its visitors, lowering its rates, and adding to the permanent institutions of its inhabitants.

It was moved by the CHAIRMAN, and carried by acclamation, without one hand being held up when the negative was proposed:—

2.—Resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that Scarboro' is deeply indebted to the public spirit and professional talent of Mr. Councillor Fairbank, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers (now of No. 52, King William-street, London) for his unceasing efforts during the last 12 years to provide great and valuable improvements for the town and its vicinity. JOSEPH BROGDEN BAKER, Chairman.

It was moved by W. S. NORTHHOUSE, Esq., Consulting Manager of the Company, seconded by EDWARD SMITH, Esq., and carried by acclamation:—

3.—Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting are eminently due to the public men who have openly patronised and encouraged the projected improvements, and to the Chairman, for his courteous and efficient conduct in the chair.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed capital	447,180
Paid-up capital	137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

TO INVENTORS.—All INTENDING PATENTEES should PROCURE the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST, and the MODE of PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

LIST OF PRIZE SUBJECTS FOR SESSION 1862-63.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS proposes to AWARD PRIZES of different values, of Thirty Sovereigns and under, in Gold or Silver Medals, Silver Plate, or Money, for APPROVED COMMUNICATIONS, primarily submitted to the Society, relative to INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, and IMPROVEMENTS in the MECHANICAL and CHEMICAL ARTS in general, and in their relation to the FINE ARTS, and also to means by which the NATURAL PRODUCTIONS of the country may be made more available. The Society suggests the following as a few of the many subjects that may be attended to, viz.:—

I.—INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, or IMPROVEMENTS in the USEFUL ARTS.

1. MECHANICAL ARTS.—Inventions or Improvements in applying the Motive Power of Men and Animals—in Wind and Water Prime Movers—in Steam and other Heat Engines—in Pumping, Blowing, Rolling, Sawing, Agricultural, and other Engines and Machines—in Cotton and other Textile Manufacturing Mills—in Shipbuilding, Wood, Iron, and Steel—in Lighthouses, in Marine Propellers—in Railways, Plant, and Signals—in Electro-Magnetic Motive Power—in Electric and other Telegraphic Apparatus, Submarine and Aërial—in Photographic Apparatus—in Fire-Proof Buildings—in Water Supply—in Paving—Sewerage—in Economical Appliances for Increasing the Sanitary Condition of Towns—in Smoke Consumption and Extinguishing Fires—in Gas Works—in Canals and Inland Navigation—in Tools, Implements, and Apparatus for the various Trades—in Bricks, Encaustic Tiles, Cements, and Mortars—in Printing Machines, Cases, and Rollers—in Stereotyping—in Cranes—in the Machinery for Collieries—in Preserving Timber and Metals in Marine Works—in Optical Apparatus for Astronomy, Surveying, and Levelling—in Manufacture of Paper—Experiments on the Effect of Low Temperatures on Metals.

2. CHEMICAL ARTS.—Inventions or Improvements in New and Useful Applications of Gutta Percha and Vulcanised India-rubber, or similar Gums—in the Economical Extraction of Chemical Principles or Useful Substances, as Paraffin, &c., from Coal—Porcelain Clay from Granite or Felspar—and Metals generally from their Ores and Oxides—in Dyes—in Paints—in Paper—in Glass, especially for Lenses—in methods of rendering the Electric Light available in practice.

3. RELATIVE TO THE FINE ARTS.—Inventions or Improvements in Photographic Processes, in "Carbon" Printing, and in Methods of Printing Photographs from their Impressions on Steel or Copper Plates, or Lithographic Stones—in Electrotype Processes—in Die Sinking, in Methods of Illustrating Books to be Printed with the Letter-press—in Paper Hangings—in Articles of Porcelain, Common Clay, or Metal—in Glass Staining—in Engraving on Stone—in Chromo-Lithography, in "Nature" Printing.

4. NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Discovery of Plumbago Mines—Whetstones—of Woods Suitable for Engraving.

II.—EXPERIMENTS APPLICABLE to the USEFUL ARTS.

III.—COMMUNICATIONS of PROCESSES in the USEFUL ARTS practised in this or other countries, but not generally known.

IV.—PRACTICAL DETAILS of PUBLIC or OTHER UNDERTAKINGS of NATIONAL IMPORTANCE already executed, but not previously published; or valuable Suggestions for originating such undertakings.

The KEITH PRIZE (value Thirty Sovereigns).—For some important "Invention, Improvement, or Discovery in the Useful Arts, which shall be primarily submitted to the Society" during the Session.

The HEPBURN BIENNIAL PRIZE (value about £12).—"For such Inventions or Communications submitted to the Society as shall be approved of by the Society, or by their Prize Committee."

The MACDOUGALL BRISBANE BIENNIAL PRIZE (value £10).—"To the Authors or Inventors of Communications of Merit, which shall be approved of by the Society or its Committee, and judged by them deserving of such distinction."

The REID AND AULD PRIZES.—For the First, Second, and Third Best Models of "Anything New in the Art of Clock or Watch Making, by Journeymen or Master Watch and Clock Makers." If these should be considered worthy of prizes, the year's interest of the Reid and Auld Bequest, being about Seven Guineas, divided among them in such proportions as the Prize Committee shall fix, according to merit. To such as deserve it, the Society may add to the amount of the prize out of its general funds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Communications lodged in competition for prizes shall not have been patented, nor previously published, nor read before any other society. Patented articles may, however, be exhibited and described.

The descriptions of the various inventions, &c., must be full and distinct, be legibly written on foolscap paper, leaving margins at least one inch and a half broad on both sides of each page, so as to allow of their being bound up in volumes, and, when necessary, be accompanied by specimens, drawings, or models. All drawings to be on imperial drawing paper, unless a larger sheet be requisite. The drawings to be in bold lines, not less than a quarter of an inch thick, or strongly coloured, so as to be easily seen at about the distance of 30 feet when hung up in the hall, and the letters or figures of reference to be at least 1⅛ inch long. When necessary, smaller and more minutely detailed drawings should accompany the larger ones, for the use of the committees, having the same letters of reference. Short abstracts must accompany the papers.

The Society shall be at liberty to publish in their "Transactions" copies or abstracts of all papers submitted to them. All models, drawings, &c., for which prizes are given shall be held to be the property of the Society; but the value of the model if retained will be separately allowed for.

Communications, models, &c., are to be addressed to the Secretary, Chambers, 5, Hill-street, Edinburgh, postage or carriage paid; and should be lodged on or before the 1st of October, 1862, in order to ensure their being read and reported on during the Session (the ordinary meetings of which commence in November, 1862, and end in April, 1863); but those which cannot be lodged earlier will be received up to 1st April, 1863. If lodged after that date they may not be read or reported on till the following Session.

By order of the Society, JOHN BEATSON BELL, Sec.

Edinburgh, April 14, 1862.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—MR. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving at the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of each Quarter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORMATION and ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his Offices, No. 117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, where copies of the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, PUBLISHED IN 1856.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal.*

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer.*

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath.*

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald.*

A valuable little book.—*Globe.*

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle.*

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph.*

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times.*

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Welshman.*

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Ipswich Express.*

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found. *Plymouth Herald.*

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon.*

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald.*

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines of the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Bath Express.*

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal.*

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

Original Correspondence.

THE PROPOSED OBELISK AS A MEMORIAL TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

SIR,—In my observations on the Primary Rocks I ventured to express an opinion that the structure of the granites of England was not favourable for the production of long columns, that they were too much intersected by transverse and oblique joints; hence I have suggested that the obelisk should be made of various blocks of granites, obtained from all parts of the world, the colour to vary from a dark purple in the lower block, to a light grey in the upper and terminal pyramidical point. Such a combination of materials would not only have a pleasing effect, but would be much more in character on the site of the first Exhibition of the production of all nations, than a single block would be if we could obtain one. The ingenuity and enterprise of the present race are fully equal to the ancient Egyptians, and had we no regard for the economy of labour or capital, we might proceed to the Assouan quarries, and either purchase one of the monoliths now lying there, or split a fresh one from the rock, and bring it to England. Such a monument of massive crude material, brought and erected regardless of cost, might have served the ancient Egyptians and Druids, but would not be in keeping with the intellectual progress of the present age, and much less on the site on which the industry of all nations was displayed. The obelisk I have proposed can be made of any height or grandeur, and at a moderate outlay, as compared with the monolith of lesser magnitude. Besides, all nations, as well as our colonies, may contribute, by sending their blocks of granites, and make the inscriptions thereon respectively in their own languages, according to a given pattern for each block. This mode of erection appears to me to be the only way to carry out the plan proposed:—

"Her Majesty has come to the conclusion that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it; nor would any proposal that can be made be more gratifying to the Queen personally, for she can never forget that the Prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot in remembrance of that Exhibition."

Many gentlemen to whom I have spoken on the subject highly approved of my suggestion, and said they would willingly contribute to such a monument, but not for the transport of a mere mass of rock. It is to be hoped that Her Majesty's desire will be carried out, and that the idea of getting a single block will be abandoned, as inconsistent as it is impossible to obtain it of sufficient magnitude for the object in view. EVAN HOPKINS.

Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, May 8.

GOLD IN WALES.

SIR,—The pamphlet written by Mr. Readwin, on "Gold Formation," and the East Clogau prospectus, were sent to me for my opinion thereon; hence the reason of my referring to the latter document. I must again repeat, that I was astonished to see such a statement made on the inefficiency of stamps for reducing auriferous quartz, without foundation. Had Mr. Readwin taken the advice I gave him in my report in 1854, and erected stamps, &c., at Cwmhesian, instead of persisting in the use of Berdan's pans, he might have succeeded in obtaining some good from that enterprise, instead of so ruinous a failure. It is to be hoped that it will not be repeated.—*Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill.* EVAN HOPKINS.

ON THE ORIGIN OF COAL.

SIR,—As I see numerous letters in your valuable Journal on the subject of the origin of coal, probably you will do me the favour to print my views, given to the public in 1859, on the occasion of my giving a lecture to the working colliers of Burnley. EDWARD WILLIAM BINNEY.

Cross-street, Manchester, May 6.

Coal is a substance well known to most people; and it is hard to believe that disputes should have arisen, and thousands of pounds been spent in order to determine whether a body was or was not coal. Yet this has taken place in our day. If a man found a seam of black substance in the earth, and it burnt like coal, and made gas like coal, he would naturally conclude that it was coal, and call it as such, without sending it up to the chemists, geologists, mineralogists, and microscopists of London to ask their opinions. These learned gentlemen might find fault with its colour in being brown and not black. Some might say that it had too much gas, and others too little gas, for the coals they had been accustomed to see. Others might again say that it contained too little ash, or too much ash, for their ideas of coal. Probably it will be as well to take Dr. Redfern's definition, who says:—"Under the term coal those substances must be comprised which consist of compressed and chemically altered vegetable matter, associated with more or less of earthy substances, and capable of being used as fuel." A Lancashire man who had been accustomed to see the bright pitchy-looking cannel of Wigan, would hardly include under the term cannel the brown earthy-looking parrots of Scotland; whilst a Newcastle man would scarcely recognise the blazing Wallsend coal with the smouldering anthracite of South Wales. Yet in each district the substances would be well known as coals, and no doubts would be entertained as to their nature. As coal ought not in strict language to be called a mineral (which includes only brute and not organic matter, however altered), the opinion of common people on the production of their respective districts in entitled to some respect, and they certainly have as much right as a stranger to give it a name. About one thing, however, there is a doubt—namely, that coal is of a vegetable origin, and consists of the remains of plants. There is certainly a considerable difference between a piece of wood and a piece of coal, but not more so than between a piece of liquorice root and a lump of Spanish juice; both are equally of vegetable origin, however much they are now changed in appearance. The chemist tells you that coal is of vegetable origin by its composition; the geologist shows you the floor of the coal, a rich silty clay, full of countless roots, and the roof studded with upright stems of plants, well known amongst colliers as potholes, while the coal itself is full of fibres of charcoal mingled in the bright coaly mass; and the microscopist cuts the hard nodules and brasses found in coals, and proves them to be samples of the old vegetables preserved and hermetically sealed up, and now showing the minutest seeds and vessels. The nature of the plants of which coal has been formed is not yet well known, but the most eminent living botanists are decidedly of opinion that they were aquatic; and from the fact of most deep seams of coal now containing salt water, it is pretty clear that such plants once grew in sea water, even if the remains of the fishes and shells found in the adjoining strata did not indicate a marine origin, which they most decidedly do.

In the Lancashire coal field, from the bottom to the top, there must be at least 120 seams of coal, great and small. These indicate 120 periods of rest or repose of the earth's crust, when a primeval forest reared its top above the waters until the vegetable matter now forming each bed of coal was grown and deposited. Then such forest was submerged, and buried under mud and sand, now found as shale and sandstone rocks. The hollow caused by such subsidence is silted up until it is again covered over by shallow water. Then again a fresh crop of vegetation flourishes, so as to form another bed of coal. For 120 times does this successive growth of vegetable matter, submergence, and silting up go on. In some instances, whole forests of sigillaria, standing upright in fine shale, on the top of the seams of coal, are met with, thus clearly showing that they were submerged quietly and slowly; whilst at other times the prostrate stems now found lying in sandstone, and other rocks, show that the submergence was rapid, causing strong currents, that tore up and drifted the trees. All the floors of coal seams are full of the roots of sigillaria (stigmariæ); so with the stems of trees in the roof, vegetable matter in the seam of coal, and roots in the floor, there can scarcely exist a doubt, therefore, as to the remains of the vegetables now composing coal having grown on the spot where it is now found, and that stigmaria was the characteristic root of the plant which for the most part produced coal.

The constituents of the gaseous mixtures given off by coals, when compared with the known composition of wood and coal, enable us to form a very probable conjecture respecting the mode of their formation. It is now admitted that coal is the product of the gradual decomposition of wood, by a kind of mouldering process in the presence of water, pressure, and a limited supply of air. These agencies have all had a share in the transformation; but we are unable to trace the influence which each may have separately exerted towards the ultimate result.

If we deduct from the elements of wood .... 36C. 22H. 22O.
3 equivalents of carburetted hydrogen .... 3C. 6H.
3 equivalents of water 3 3
9 equivalents of carbonic acid .... 9 18 = 12 9 21

We obtain the elements of splint coal 24 13 0*

The whole of the coal fields of Great Britain are disjointed and fractured portions of one great field, and although the true foundation of our national greatness, and larger than any other yet discovered in Europe, are of small extent when compared with the enormous coal fields of the United States, which in extent probably exceed all those of Europe put together. The exact areas of the different coal fields, and how much coal they are likely to produce, it is difficult to state with any degree of precision, as no one yet can tell how far the seams of coal may be worked under their overlying deposits.

* Ronald's and Richardson's "Chemical Technology," vol. I., part 2, p. 514.

THE COAL MINES OF AUSTRIA.

SIR,—As I understand that another influential company is about to be brought before the public for the development of the carboniferous deposits of Austria with English capital, it would, I think, be an opportune moment for such gentlemen as Mr. T. Young Hall and other eminent viewers, who have visited the country, to give their opinions as to the localities most likely to prove remunerative under English management. From all the analyses of Austrian coal which I have seen, the composition appears to approach much more nearly to the Bovey lignite than to any of the mineral we are accustomed to designate coal in England. In the kingdom of Bohemia alone we meet with coal in any considerable quantities; and even here, according to the statements put forth by the promoters of the Elbe Colliery Company and the Karbitz Coal Company, preference is given to the lignite by the manufacturers in the neighbourhood. It must not, however, be supposed because comparison has been made with the Bovey lignite that the deposits of Northern Bohemia are not valuable—at Kaaden, Priesen, Komotau, Brüx, Laun, Teplitz, and Aussig, on the left bank of the Elbe, they are very fine, nearly two-thirds of their component parts being gas and tar. This bed, at Teplitz, is about 40 miles long and 12 miles wide, and it is gradually becoming more extensively worked, so that we may hope ere long the manufacturers of Austria may have an ample supply of rich bituminous lignite, at not more than 4s. per ton: this, indeed, is confidently looked forward to.

The great drawbacks which English capitalists have to encounter is the exorbitant prices demanded of them for the properties by the speculators who have obtained the concessions, and the illiberal character of the Austrian Government. As to whether the working of these lignites will prove profitable to Englishmen I cannot, of course, say, but that the impetus thus given to the coal trade will be beneficial to Austria there cannot be the slightest doubt. It is the lack of coal at a cheap rate that has ever placed continental nations in a position inferior to ourselves; but if we send British capital into France and Germany to aid in its development, we shall remove the only obstacle to their onward progress, thus rendering them independent of everyone, and raise them to the position of great manufacturing nations like ourselves. G. C. F.

FROGS FOUND IN THE SOLID COAL.

SIR,—I observe that Mr. Ennor, in writing on this subject in the Journal of April 26, states that it is impossible for a toad to live in a solid piece of coal. When I was captain at the Mwyndy Iron Mine (then the property of Mr. N. E. Vaughan), my men were sledging a solid piece of mine to reduce its dimensions, when to our surprise we found a living toad in the centre of the piece of iron ore. The toad lived until we got it to the top of the incline, when it jumped away from us into a hole, and we never saw it again. I was an eye witness to this, and can produce the men who found it. I may add that the piece of iron ore was got at a depth of 20 ft. below the surface of the ground, and was a piece blasted by powder from the solid rock. The impression of the toad was deeply indented in the ore.—*Mwyndy, Lantrissant, May 5.* D. DAVIES.

COPPER IN THE UPPER DEVONIAN SANDSTONE.

SIR,—I noticed the remarkable assertion of Mr. Whitley that Devon Consols is found in the upper Devonian micaceous sandstone, and that the same beds dip under the cain trough and crop out again, to suit his purpose, in North Devon, and on this extraordinary circumstance a mine must turn up a trump! A friend, in reporting on Wheal Emma some time since, stated that the cross lode in the Isle of Man that caused the lead lode to be so productive there was the same as at Wheal Emma, Devon, and Wheal Emma could not fail to become a paying mine from its influence. Mr. Whitley goes far beyond him, when stating the Devon Consols is in the upper Devonian sandstone. How singular that no one ever discovered this important feature before! He goes further, and says Tavistock was a virgin district before the discovery of Devon Consols. Did he ever hear of Wheal Friendship, that has run out three leases profitably? Then look at Crowndale, Gunnis Lake, Old Crebor, Drake Walls, and scores of old tin and copper mines, worked longer than we have any record for. I say Mr. Whitley never knew of a deep paying copper mine in the upper Devonian sandstone. Devon Consols is in the midst of a granite formation, and the lodes would be most likely to enter it at a depth of 300 or 400 fms., or before. Does Mr. Whitley pretend to tell us that his upper series of Devonian sandstone passes under the granite, and comes up again at Barnstaple, purposely to produce a good mine to suit his own ends? If so, I think it not unlikely that he will be deceived.

I next make a few remarks on Mr. Whitley's assay, and freely tell him that not a deep and profitable mine was ever yet found in Devon or Cornwall in any strata which produced the kind of high-priced ore he names. I venture to tell him openly that his will not. I threw out this hint to a would-be book-taught inspector on East Wheal Russell two years since, and I think I shall not prove much out of the way in that remark. I should not have noticed this if Mr. Whitley had kept himself within reasonable bounds, but I cannot allow him to broach a new theory without he has fair grounds for doing so. I was not aware that the Devon red sand was to be seen at any place west of Dartmoor. N. ENNOR.

TREWARMET DELABOLE SLATE QUARRIES.

SIR,—Noticing Messrs. Carritt and Son's observations on my previous letter, I have to say in reply that I am under no misapprehension as to the amount of money sunk on some worthless quarries in the Trewarmet district by persons well known to the promoters of this company, although I did not state it was expended upon the two pits now introduced to the public as the Trewarmet Delabole Slate Quarries. These quarries were not worked by the late Mr. Gill, but by his son, and it appears very strange they should have been suspended when they were being worked at an "invariable profit of 20 per cent." As to the probability of the correctness of this assertion, I must leave everyone to form his own opinion. The two slate-viewers stated to be "the best in England" are personally known to me. I am willing to admit they know a good piece of slate when they see it, as they were brought up as practical working men, and are also interested in getting quarries worked in their immediate locality. I doubt, however, if they, though said to be "the best slate-viewers in England," have ever been out of the county of Cornwall, and I would like them to state what slate quarries they have reported upon.

Messrs. Carritt and Son's observations as to the profit derived from the Old Delabole and Bowithick Quarries form a fair specimen of the statements occasionally put forward in defence of projects introduced to the public. The Delabole Quarry was worked successfully by the late Mr. Avery; but for the last twenty years it has been worked by a joint-stock company, whose outlay up to the present time, I believe, exceeds 80,000*l.*, and the dividends paid have been small, if any, although large returns of slate have been regularly made. The Bowithick Quarry was also for some time worked successfully; but during the last twenty years it has been very much reduced, and for this period it is well understood not to have been profitable. The proprietors of this quarry also carried on other business, which was known to have yielded very good profits; but it would have been only fair if Messrs. Carritt and Son had ascertained the exact profit and loss accounts of these concerns for the last twenty years, instead of making general assertions. My only object in making these remarks is to obtain fair play, and on the principle that it is proper for every person before embarking his capital in any undertaking to make enquiries for himself. R. H.

London, May 7.

EAST CARN BREA AND EAST CARADON.

SIR,—I had hoped that the controversy on the two above-named mines had ceased. Your last week's Journal dispelled the illusion. I will not trouble you with an answer which would encroach too much on your valuable space, but confine my remarks to a defence of the statements contained in my past and present advertisement, which would appear to give serious umbrage to "X. Y. Z.;" at the same time premising that it would have been generous in recounting the calling mines under the same management as East Carn Brea, to have also stated that they have had more successes than any firm. Devon Great Consols and Carn Brea are enough, without enumerating others; these two mines have returned them, on an aggregate outlay of 16,000*l.*, upwards of 1,000,000*l.* in profits, and now command a market value of upwards of 500,000*l.* I may, however, safely leave the executive to their own fate, merely remarking that the fortunate projector of East Carn Brea was the projector of Carn Brea, and one of the most successful miners in Cornwall. In January last my advertisement ran thus—"Ore ground is discovered sufficient to return in profit all that the shares are now selling for, and the reserves are being increased at the rate of about 5000*l.* per month." At that period shares were selling at 10*l.*, I do not shrink from the statement I then put forth, nor am I at all ashamed of it, and I now assert as my honest conviction, based on the best practical advice I can obtain, that had the mine been then stopped—*i. e.*, not another fathom of ground driven, but simply the ore torn away as quickly and cheaply as possible, and the mine abandoned—the shareholders would have received back in profits the amount for which the shares were then being sold. I will now advance a step further, and assert that which I believe to be without parallel in any mine in Cornwall—that sufficient ore ground is now laid open to return in dividends all that the shares are *now* selling for, notwithstanding they have risen from 10*l.* to 14*l.*

In justification of my remark that the reserves are being increased at the rate of 5000*l.* per month, I may state I had the mine inspected by Capt. Coade, of Wheal Uny, whose report I submitted to Capt. Juliffe, of Basset, who gave it as his opinion that the reserves were being increased at the rate of 6000*l.* per month. Since then, on Monday last, a great improvement has taken place in the 50 fm. or deepest level, where the lode is now worth 8 tons, or 60*l.* per fm.; this end is being driven by six men, at 4*l.* per fm., who are driving about 7 fms. per month, and to estimate the reserves being opened up by this one end, it is enough to state that seven multiplied by sixty, is 420; and reckoning only 5 fms. up and 5 fms. down, the recognised mode of estimating reserves, it gives a money value of 4200*l.* in the month. I also repeat that portion of my advertisement that "East Carn Brea is undoubtedly the prize of 1862, as much as East Caradon proved the prize of 1861." Not a bad proof is to be found in the present value of the ends now driving, as valued on Monday last by the agent who was underground for me, at 155*l.*, but now improved to 185*l.* in the aggregate.

I have had upwards of fourteen years' experience in mining, and that experience has imparted such a horror in my breast (both from what I have seen and what I have suffered) of those miserable, little, calling, mythical schemes, where the only mining is in the pockets of those unfortunate enough to fall into the meshes of those for whose especial behoof their existence is prolonged, that I sometimes dread I go too far in my endeavours to guide those right who trust in me, by putting them almost exclusively into established properties; for, doubtless, prizes do turn up where least looked for.

"X. Y. Z." thought East Caradon shares too dear at 37*l.*; now they are 42*l.*, and look quite like 50*l.* or more before long; he also thought East Carn Brea shares selling for an enormous sum at 12*l.* 10*s.*; now they are 14*l.* 5*s.*, and look like 20*l.* or more.

In conclusion, I may say that until the new shaft is holed to the 26 at East Carn Brea, it is impossible to increase the returns, for more stuff cannot be drawn through the engine-shaft. In about a month this will be remedied, when the returns may be doubled; at present 21 men are engaged on this work—12 sinking, and 9 rising from the level below. As soon as this is completed a cross-cut south will be put out in the 26, to cut the south lodes, where important discoveries may be looked for. The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. below the 50, and at no distant day a new level will be gained. From the cross-cut at the 50 north other lodes will be intersected, adding greatly to the value of the property. I have no cause to regret recommending East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Marke Valley, Cook's Kitchen, South Caradon, Union, &c., and certainly "X. Y. Z." will not frighten me from the course I have marked out for myself. GEORGE BATTERS.

5, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, May 9.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Another Cautious Man," is in error in supposing that the mines he has selected for his sarcasm are all managed at the same office, the fact being that they are managed by three, if not by four, distinct parties, and I assure him that neither manager knew of my writing to you. It is a pity he did not ascertain who the managers were before sending you his letter, as, the foundation being so defective, his witty and sarcastic building, of course, tumbles to the ground. I can, however, assure him that no one laughed more heartily at it than I did, and, as a good laugh wonderfully assists the digestion, I thank him for it. Does your correspondent expect rich mines, or rather mines in which large quantities of ore are already discovered, to be sold for a few shillings a share? The mines which I recommended are those in which several thousands have been expended in the purchase of machinery, sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., and in which any day may be discovered valuable lodes. One of the mines I recommended was West Polmear, the shares of which can be purchased at 2s. or 3s. each. It is true that nothing of consequence is as yet discovered; but it is well known that the machinery on the mine is worth double as much as the mine is selling for.

is also well known that the most experienced mining captains in Cornwall hold a large interest in the concern, and that the mine is situated in one of the richest districts in that county. Now, let us suppose a speculator buys 40 or 50 shares in such a mine—a 10*l.* note pays for the lot, which may within a few days be worth ten times the amount, for in a good district a rich lode may any hour be discovered, and quite unexpectedly. At present, everyone knows that the mine is poor, very poor, and hence the reason of the shares selling at such a price. Was not this the case with South Caradon, East Caradon, Herodsfoot, and a host of others? See what the prices of these mines now are. Such success may or may not attend the mines I have recommended, for, as I stated in my former letter, mining is all a speculation, and I now, as I did then, caution those parties against having anything to do with mines who cannot afford to lose their money. There are glorious prizes, but there are considerably more blanks. Has "Another Cautious Man" anything to say against this advice? A CAUTIOUS MAN.

ROCKS AND MINERALS—MINES AND MINING—No. VI.

BY EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.

ON THE TEXTURE AND STRUCTURE OF PRIMARY ROCKS.

The terms "granites," "porphyries," and "slates" are, as already explained, generic appellations, and necessarily include many varieties of crystalline rocks, differing much in composition and colour, although agreeing in their textures and general aspects. Granites are the bases of all formations. Whilst all other rocks are known to be limited in their area, and also in their thickness, granitic rocks exist over the whole surface of our globe. Although the granitic base is the foundation of all things terrestrial it is not at rest, but in a constant state of chemical mobility, and perpetually disturbing and changing the secondary formations deposited thereon from time to time. All granites present the same characteristic texture—that is, the aggregation of the primary crystals without a base, but necessarily differing in composition and the sizes and colours of the crystals. What is called true granite is a massive and compact aggregation of crystals of felspar, quartz, and mica; the felspar being usually predominant, and the flakes of mica least. Granite, by the dissolution of some of the felspathic constituents, will disintegrate. Granite in which the constituent minerals are nearly equal in size, and in which the granulation is most uniform and regular, united with a silicious cement, is the best to resist the destroying action of the elements. The presence of felspar in excess, and in irregular and inordinate crystals, causes rapid decomposition. The felspathic granite produces by its decomposition deposits of kaolin, or china-clay, as seen in Cornwall and Devon, and the quartz and mica become separated, and form beds of sandstones. The hornblendic granite is often called "syenite," owing to this variety having been first quarried at Syene, near Thebes, in Upper Egypt. It is a compound of quartz, felspar, and hornblende. The felspar in general is reddish, and the hornblende dark or black, the combination of the two giving a rich and striking colour and texture to the polished surfaces. The syenitic granites of Upper Egypt have a porphyritic appearance, as seen in Cleopatra's Needle, Pompey's Pillar, and in some of the quarries. The texture is often somewhat prismatic, and the quarries are intersected by straight and uniform divisional planes, like the meridional structures seen in America and Australia, thus presenting great facilities to extract long columns for obelisks. Therefore, it was comparatively an easy matter to the ancient Egyptians to cut out from their quarries long blocks, and float them down the Nile on rafts, from the first cataract to Luxor, Thebes, Cairo, and Alexandria, during the inundation of the river, and without the risk of breakages.

In consequence of a general desire to erect an obelisk as a national monument to the much-lamented Prince Consort, researches have been made in Scotland to discover a monolith which should exceed in height and grandeur any that has yet been raised by the hand of man. The quarries of Nubia, and the aid of the Nile for transport, might have enabled the Egyptians to effect such an object, but it cannot be done in this country. Syenitic granite is not only scarce in England, but the structure of the granites of England and Scotland is not favourable to produce long columns, even had we a river to convey them to their destination without breakage. Therefore, if we erect obelisks of great magnitude in England, we must construct them of separate blocks.*

Hornblendic granite often changes in the same quarry into hornblendic porphyry, and again the hornblendic porphyry into greenstone, basalt, &c. Fine-grained granite, containing large crystals of felspar, is called porphyritic granite. Many varieties of granites and porphyries are found intermixed in the same formation on the Continent and in America. Scotland and Ireland present similar variegated crystalline compounds.

The concretionary forms of the primary crystalline rocks, and the manner in which they are aggregated together, so as to constitute considerable masses, deserve a careful and special study by those who are desirous to learn the real conditions of our rocks. The concretionary structure is of two kinds—first, that which is exhibited in the integrant masses, of which these rocks are composed, and which possess forms more or less determinate, such as cubes, rhombs, and spheroids; secondly, the compound, or that which results from the aggregation of simple concretions, giving rise to divisional planes, bands of rocks, and slaty structure. The massive and fissile structures mutually pass into each other; this transition is commonly distinguished by geologists under the terms tabular, lamellar, foliated, gneissose, and schistose. This transition of the granitic base into the slaty structure is not a mere abstract idea, for it actually occurs in the same rock. The passage of granite into the laminated structure (gneiss), thence into slate (schist), may be observed in every primary formation, where these kinds of rocks can be examined in large sections.

Fig. 1.

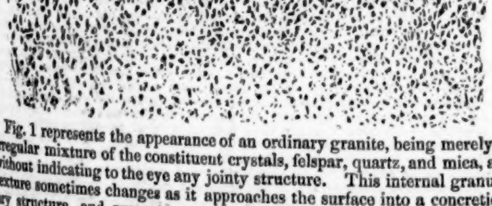
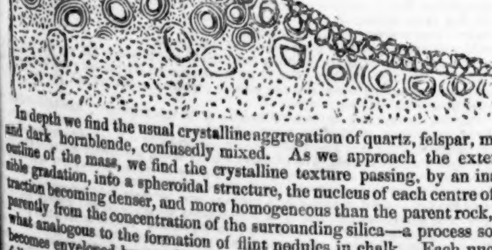


Fig. 1 represents the appearance of an ordinary granite, being merely an irregular mixture of the constituent crystals, felspar, quartz, and mica, and without indicating to the eye any jointy structure. This internal granular texture sometimes changes as it approaches the surface into a concretionary structure, and presents occasionally a kind of coarse conglomerate. This may be seen near the Doon river in the Isle of Man, in Norway, and in many parts of Spain and Portugal. These changes in the internal structure may be also seen in the porphyries, as at Watergate Bay, near St. Columb, Cornwall. The annexed is a section taken on the banks of the Rio Negro, in New Grenada. Fig. 2.



In depth we find the usual crystalline aggregation of quartz, felspar, mica, and dark hornblende, confusedly mixed. As we approach the external outline of the mass, we find the crystalline texture passing, by an insensible gradation, into a spheroidal structure, the nucleus of each centre of attraction becoming denser, and more homogeneous than the parent rock, apparently from the concentration of the surrounding silica—a process somewhat analogous to the formation of flint nodules in chalk. Each nucleus becomes enveloped by a series of concentric coatings, and finally these exfoliate during disintegration, leaving the hard centres behind, like heaps of cannon balls. During these changes in auriferous formations an efflorescence of black grains with gold becomes developed within the concentric divisions, which will be noticed under the head of "gold-producing rocks," in a separate chapter.

Von Bach, in his "Travels through Norway and Lapland," notices similar changes from the granular to the concretionary:—

"At Kiistad, about two miles from Drontheim, the mica in the granite surround a kernel, and form large balls of two and three feet in diameter. The kernal is extremely compact and hard, and of a bluish grey colour. It is an homogeneous mixture of felspar, quartz, and mica. The surrounding mica is also bluish grey, glistening, and continuous, and everywhere covered with a multitude of beautiful pinchbeck-brown scales of mica. These balls lie close together, and whole rocks consist of them. We are frequently tempted to consider them as a conglomeration of large blocks."

These kinds of granites become in the course of time totally destroyed to a considerable depth, leaving no traces of the previous existence of the granitic base, or the origin of the hard and globular boulders left behind. The reduction of granitic and porphyritic masses to hard spheroidal boulders may be seen on the large scale in South America, Australia, Africa, and in a lessor degree in the Islands of Jamaica, Cuba, and in Veraguas. It is very common in greenstone, porphyries, basalt, and other hornblendic rocks. These concretionary changes, developed by a partial decomposition, cause rapid disintegration of the crystalline rocks within the tropics and in the southern hemisphere, and thus favour the liberation of the metals which they may contain, such as gold and platinum, and produce rich alluvial deposits along the flanks and the intersecting ravines. The spheroidal arrangement of the constituent ingredients is not simply confined to the interior, but is also characteristic of the external configuration of these kind of granitic masses. In like manner the laminated and slaty structure becomes gradually developed from an heterogeneous mixture of the crystalline ingredients into vertical flakes of mica, in a linear direction, and thus divide the formation into bands of rocks, granites, gneiss, slate, &c., which will be treated in the next chapter.

* See the letter on the "Proposed Obelisk."

Meetings of Mining Companies.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES MINING COMPANY.

The bi-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at the mine, Illogan, on Monday,

Mr. R. R. BROAD in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the agents report and statement of accounts, of which the subjoined is an abstract, were submitted:—

CR.—Balance last audit	£2208	10	2			
Copper ore and tin sold	2572	17	5=	£4781	7	7
DR.—Mine cost, Feb. and March	£1552	10	7			
Merchants' bills	399	9	4			
Dues	171	10	6			
Water-course rent, &c., one year	95	12	3=	2219	2	8
Leaving credit balance				£2562	4	11

Of this amount 496*l.* was applied to the payment of a dividend of 1*l.* per share, and 2066*l.* 4s. 11d. was carried to the credit of next account. The profit on the two months' working was 353*l.* 14s. 9d.

The following report of the agents was then read:—

May 5.—New North Lode: The 154 is driven 54 fms. west of Marriott's cross-course: the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin. The 144 is 46 fms. west of Marriott's cross-course; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and flookan, yielding a little tin, but not of much value. The 134 is 66 fms. west of Marriott's cross-course; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stamping work for tin. We are now rising over this level 3 fms. behind the end for ventilation; the rise is up 3 fms., in which the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 13*l.* per fm. for tin. The 124 is 74 fms. west of Marriott's cross-course; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive. The 104 is 31 fms. west of Pascoe's shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, chlorite, and grey and black copper ore, worth 8*l.* per fm., and promising further improvement. The 94 is 58 fms. west of Pascoe's shaft; the lode is divided into three branches, all of which are unproductive. In the 84, east of Pascoe's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In a winze sinking below this level, 5 fms. from the end, the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. In the 84, west of Pascoe's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 64, east of Pascoe's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In a winze sinking under this level the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 64, west of Pascoe's shaft, the lode is squeezed by elvan, and unproductive. In the 54, east of Pascoe's, the lode is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 54, west of Pascoe's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and, judging from its promising character, we anticipate an improved lode ere long. Since the last meeting of the adventurers we have intersected the north part of the lode in the 54 fm. level cross-cut from Pascoe's shaft, and have opened on it by level about 7 fms.; for most of this distance the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. In the eastern end it is worth full 20*l.* per fm.; west of the cross-cut the lode in the last 4 or 5 ft. has been disordered by a patch of elvan, but is again improving, and in the end is worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 44 on this part, east of the cross-cut from Pascoe's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of good quality copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 44, which is down 5 fms., the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. We are driving two cross-cuts from Pascoe's shaft to intersect this part; one at the 74, and the other at the 64, with six men in each; and should the ground continue as it is as present we hope to cut the lode in both before our next account. In the tribute department there has been no change of importance to notice during the past two months.—WILLIAM PASCOE, managing agent; JOSEPH PRISK, JOHN POPE, agents.

It was moved by the CHAIRMAN, and carried unanimously, that the accounts and report now submitted be passed.

Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS: I wish to ask our Chairman if there is anything new about our legal affairs? Of course, I do not wish him to state anything which the committee do not deem advisable to be made public, but, I believe, we have no secrets.

The CHAIRMAN: Certainly not; we have nothing to conceal. Capt. Charles Thomas has been occupied, according to the orders of the Court, in assessing the damages in respect of the trespass in the action of "Reynolds *v.* Buckley," in which he has been met with every opposition from the other party.—Mr. HARRIS: Very naturally.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Finch and Mr. Roberts have met Capt. Thomas on the matter, and we presume that by this time Capt. Thomas's report is made to the Court. We have had no communication yet, and must wait patiently. When the award is made we have only to receive the amount, with the costs, and then that matter will be closed.

Mr. THOMAS NICHOLLS: Is there not another action in which they claim something from us?—Mr. CADY: We have paid over 500*l.* into Court to make that good. We found out we were wrong in one part, and we hastened to remedy it by paying the amount into Court.

Mr. NICHOLLS: Then I understand the matter stands thus—they made a claim on you, you paid it according to your own estimate, and that is as much as they can possibly claim?—Mr. CADY: Precisely so; next term we hope to have this other case, Lyle *v.* Richards, also on and disposed of.

After some further conversation, principally about Mr. Finch's new bound-stone, which was stated to be put up within the limits of Wheal Basset sett, the leading shareholders expressed their belief that this prolonged litigation was now approaching a satisfactory termination. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NORTH HAFOD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Gresham House, on Monday, Mr. LIONEL N. BONAR in the chair.

Mr. T. SPARGO (the secretary) having read the advertisement convening the meeting, submitted the balance-sheet, from which the following is condensed:—

Sundry creditors	£ 185	15	8			
Bills payable	85	0	0			
Share capital paid	4772	5	0=	£ 5043	0	8
Cash	£ 10	2	3			
Bills receivable	375	0	0			
Arrears	105	0	0			
Purchase	3000	0	0			
Plant and machinery	178	4	1			
Cost at mine, management, and bills for nine months	640	0	1			
Preliminary expenses, including advertising, registration charges, surveying, directors' fees, and incidental charges	734	12	11=	£ 5043	0	8

Mr. Snell, the company's solicitor, was in attendance.

The SECRETARY then read the report of the directors, as follows:—

The directors have great pleasure in meeting the shareholders at this the first general meeting, inasmuch as it affords them a favourable opportunity to submit a detailed statement of the actual position and prospective value of the company's property. In order to convey an adequate idea either of the geological position or of the extensive character of this valuable property, your directors would beg to call the attention of the shareholders to the facts embodied in the prospectus that was issued by the promoters at the initiation of the undertaking, and which facts, your directors are pleased to observe, are continually being confirmed as the development of the property progresses. The unusually large superficial area of the property, combined with the fact that it has been proved to contain within its limits the productive lodes of the district, rendered it for a time difficult to determine the spot whence the larger proportion of its mineral wealth could be at once commanded and properly developed. But after some of the veins had been opened upon, your mining engineer, supported by the opinion of several eminent practical authorities, decided upon sinking an engine-shaft in such a position as to render as inexpensive as possible the development of two or three of the largest lodes in the sett, and situated to the north and south of the present workings. Your directors have much pleasure in being able to state that in this selection your engineer has been eminently successful, as the lode upon the course of which the shaft is being sunk is, without exception, considering the depth, the finest that has ever been developed in the district. Your directors feel that they cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the shareholders the peculiarly favourable position, geologically, which the property occupies, being surrounded, as it is, by the richest mines in that justly-celebrated district. The lodes of the Great Frongoch Mine, now making considerable annual profits, traverse the entire length of the North Hafod sett for upwards of two miles in length. To the east, and upon the same run of lodes, are the Nant-y-Crian Mines, which are also paying large dividends; to the south is the notable Cwmystwith lode, which, upon a comparatively small outlay, has returned, and is still returning, large profits; and to the north and north-west are mines that have yielded immense quantities of rich lead ore. Your directors, under the advice of your engineer, have for the present confined the operations at the mine to the sinking of the engine-shaft upon what they believe to be the Frongoch lode, basing their belief upon the assurances received from all sources that the matrix of the lode, together with its general indications, are precisely similar in both setts. The shaft has been sunk about 14 fms. from surface, and the deeper the explorations are extended the more certain does it become that profitable and permanently satisfactory results will be secured when the productive depth of the district is reached. Already the lode is of an immense size, and there can be no doubt that at a depth of 25 or 30 fms. (which will be accomplished in a few months) the same success will attend your operations that at a similar depth has been realised in the contiguous properties. Prior to sinking upon the present, or Spargo's, lode there were several other important lodes opened upon, but, taking the direction and dip of each, it was determined, as you have already been informed, so to sink the present engine-shaft as to reach the course of ore known to exist at a depth of about 30 fms. When this point has been reached cross-cuts will be put out to intersect the side lodes which have been proved at surface. There have been built carpenters' and smiths' shops and a counting-house, a water-wheel has been erected, a line of flat-rods laid down to the engine-shaft, and the first lift of pumps is on the mine; in fact, everything is in the most efficient state for the effectual working of the property. While your directors, in retiring from office, congratulate the shareholders upon the possession of such a valuable property, they consider they would be neglecting an act of justice were they not to call special attention to the eminent services rendered by Mr. Spargo, in having obtained from the lord not only a reduction of the dues from 1-16th to 1-20th, for a period of 40 years, which is a most important concession, but also in having succeeded in procuring for the company an area of upwards of 850 acres in the richest mineral district in Cardiganshire. In retiring, your directors are gratified in being able to inform the shareholders that the outstanding liabilities do not exceed 200*l.* Your directors, in conclusion, assure the shareholders that they are satisfied North Hafod will prove to be a valuable property, and that, by judicious and scientific management, which will be ensured under the superior skill of Mr. Matthew Francis, large, permanent, and profitable results will be realised.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the prospects which the property presented, and hoped that the sedulous and attentive manner in which the whole of the details were being carried out would meet with that substantial reward which such praiseworthy efforts merited.

A PROPRIETOR said he had understood that Mr. Spargo had recently personally inspected the property. If so, he was sure the proprietors present would be very glad to know the result of that visit, and especially to be made acquainted with that gentleman's individual opinion of the property.

The SECRETARY said it was true that he visited the mine some short time since, and with the result of his visit he was more than satisfied—indeed, were he to express an individual opinion as to the probable prospective value of the property, forming that opinion, not only upon the favourable indications now being presented, but more particularly upon the remarkable results that had been, and were still being, achieved in all the circumjacent properties—if, he repeated, he were to express an individual opinion as to the prospective value of their own property, it would be but a confirmation of the views shadowed forth by the directors in the report which had just been read. Such was the present efficient state of working, that they would be able to speedily extend their explorations to a depth of 30 or 40 fms.; and so far as the general indications and character of the lode were concerned, he was convinced they were sinking upon the course of one of the mineral-bearing lodes of the district. He had no doubt the shaft would at a shallow depth intersect some of those large deposits of ore so often found in the carbonate of lime, more especially in that immediate district; and as the component parts of the lode in North Hafod were identical with those of the contiguous productive mines, he argued it was by no means an unjustifiable assumption that their property would soon successfully vie, as regarded its mineral value and stability, with any of its rich neighbours.

Mr. HODGKINSON enquired the probable depth at which a course of ore would be met with?—The SECRETARY replied that their engineer estimated that it would be reached at about 25 or 30 fathoms.

Mr. THISTLETON enquired at what depth it was proposed to strike the next level?—The SECRETARY said, according to present arrangements, it was proposed to put out cross-cuts north and south at about 25 fms., so as to intersect the side lodes, which had been proved at surface. That point, it was estimated, would be reached in about four months.

Mr. MILSTED said the fact stated in the captain's reports, that the ground became harder every foot the shaft was sunk, was an indication of the greatest importance, showing, as it did, that as depth was attained the general stratification of the ground preserved its identity with that of the neighbouring mines. It was satisfactory to know that the lode had already become mineralised throughout.

The SECRETARY said it was one of the strongest lodes he had ever seen opened upon, having its walls most perfectly defined even at surface.

The proposition adopting the report and accounts having been duly seconded, it was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question he had to bring before the meeting was one of finance. The directors had duly deliberated upon the matter, and were unanimous in their recommendation that a call of 5s. per share should be made. He begged to propose that a call of that amount be made, and that a discount of 5 per cent. be allowed if the same be paid on or before the 15th inst.

Mr. HADKINS having seconded the proposition, it was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. DUNBAR (public accountant) was unanimously re-appointed the official auditor.

The directors were re-elected, with thanks for past services. They were empowered to add to their number.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing that the best thanks of the proprietors be given to the officers of the company, was sure it would be received with a feeling of unanimity.

Mr. SNELL had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, which being put, was carried unanimously.

Mr. THISTLETON having, on behalf of the board, thanked the proprietors for their renewed mark of confidence in having re-elected them, felt that they, as directors, would be neglecting an act of justice were they to separate without according to Mr. Spargo, their secretary, a cordial vote of thanks for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he continued to conduct the company's affairs—in fact, so vigilant and assiduous was he, that there was little, if anything, left for the directors to do. Therefore, he had much pleasure in proposing that a special vote of thanks, not only of the shareholders, but also of the directors, be passed to Mr. Spargo.—A PROPRIETOR had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The SECRETARY, in acknowledgment, thanked the meeting for the unanimous manner in which the vote had been passed. It would continue to be his duty, no less than his pleasure, to promote to the utmost of his power the best interests of those who had associated themselves with him in this undertaking; and he only hoped, as he most sincerely believed, that their most sanguine expectations would be fully realised.

The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, City Bank Chambers, on Saturday, Mr. WHITE in the chair.

Mr. G. F. GOODMAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, when

The CHAIRMAN said the proprietors would be able to gather the purport of the present meeting from what had taken place upon the last occasion he had the pleasure of addressing them. It was to redeem a pledge which the directors then gave that they would, in the first place, caused a considerable reduction in the capital of the company about to be formed, to protect the interests of the former shareholders, and to offer some security for the advances made by the late directors. Before, however, proceeding to discuss these matters, he would beg permission to state that this meeting would have been held before the present time, had not the board engaged one of the best mining engineers in Cornwall—Capt. Charles Thomas, of the Dolcoath Mines—to inspect the property, and whose report was only received on Thursday last. Capt. Charles Thomas was a perfect stranger to the directors, but he had been selected because he was known to be the best man they could find. Before making any further remarks he would ask Mr. Goodman to read the report.—The SECRETARY read the report, as follows:—

April 30.—The following is my report of the Atlas Mine, South Devon, which I inspected yesterday:—The limits of the mine, as shown me by Capt. Warren, the agent, are extensive, being, I think, fully 600 fms. in length on the line of the tin lode hereafter to be described. The site of the steam-engine, and of the explorations on this lode, is near the south-east boundary, the glebe or church land adjoins it in that direction. The engine-shaft is sunk perpendicularly 20 fms. from surface, a cross-cut driven southward some 40 fms. to the tin lode, not far from the shaft, and also a small lode, containing a little tin, at 16 fms. short of the lode. My report shall be chiefly on the tin lode itself; I beg, therefore, to say that the 20 fm. level is driven 5 fms. east of the cross-cut, and 15 fms. west to the flat-rod shaft, which is sunk on and close to the lode, which underlies north fully 2 ft. per fm.: this level yielded tin of some value for 5 fms. in length near the cross-cut, and a little tin in places in other parts of the level. The shaft was sunk 5 fms. deeper, and the 25 fm. level driven 4 fms. west and 16 fms. east of it; the lode in this level directly under is much better than in the upper level, a considerable and decided improvement; the 20 fms. in length, together with stoping 5 fms. in the back near the shaft, yielded 7 tons of tin, sold for about 430*l.*, or 17*l.* per fathom on the average. The eastern part and the present end are worth full 25*l.* per fm. The surface shows signs of mining having been carried out here to a few fathoms in depth a long time ago; this being drained by the present company some little tin has been raised at 7 fms. deep, a few fathoms east of the deeper workings described above, holding out good ground for hope that some great extent of tin-producing ground exists here. In order, however, to the securing as far as can be done the best means for working successfully White's shaft, it should be sunk deeper forthwith, the 25 fm. level driven east and west by suitable forces, a communication made from the 20 to the 25 fm. level for good ventilation, and for the economical stoping of the tin already discovered. The diagonal shaft must also be timbered, and horizontal wood-roods, with two bobs, be fixed for permanent and effective drainage to the depth required. Moreover, more motive-power, either of water or steam, must be had for stamping and dressing the tin. The water-wheel, however, now on the mine, to which 12 stamp-heads are attached, is of power enough to work those 12 and 12 others also, if a supply of water could be obtained, but the present supply is in summer, I understand, little. The attention of the company should be directed to the getting a great increase of water forthwith, which Captain Warren states there will be no difficulty in obtaining at a moderate outlay. The steam-engine on the mine, which is used for draining, is of power enough to work the mine to a great depth and extent. A good engineer might contrive to employ a portion of that power for stamping for some years to come, but that need not be done if water can be obtained to work the wheel referred to above. Having thus reported on the main object, I beg to remark that there are other old workings at surface lying between the engine-shaft and the tin lode, which should be further opened by way of trial, and that the lode cut in the 20 fm. level cross-cut should be intersected when the diagonal shaft is sunk 10 or 12 fms. deeper; to accomplish all these objects a capital ought to be raised of 4000*l.* or 5000*l.*, which I have confidence in recommending, the increased value of the lode in depth being my chief ground for the recommendation.—C. THOMAS.

May 3.—The present indications justify the hope of the mine yielding 10 tons of tin per month, after the diagonal engine-shaft on the tin lode is sunk 10 or 12 fms. deeper, and deeper levels extended some 30 fms. on the course of the lode, with winzes communicated from the 25 to the lower one. I also consider that a gradual increase of the quantity of tin may confidently be expected after two or three months' working from the present time.—C. THOMAS.

The CHAIRMAN said proprietors would gather from that report that the opinion of Capt. Warren, with respect to the lode improving in depth, was fully confirmed. That was the more important because a contrary opinion was held by the inspector who visited the mine some time since. It would be seen that their great authority—Capt. Thomas—spoke of the length of the lode for 600 fms. as being worth on an average 20*l.* per fm. Mr. Goodman, who accompanied Capt. Thomas to the mine, had a conversation with him after the inspection of the property, the result of which Mr. Goodman would gladly communicate to them.

The SECRETARY said it was true that Capt. Thomas's report was very cautiously worded, but that had any person been present when Capt. Thomas came from undergrond, after examining the property for nearly two hours, he would have been under the impression, not only from Capt. Thomas's countenance, but also from the answers which he gave to the questions put to him, that he would have written a very glowing report, and he (Mr. Goodman) could only attribute the cautious, but still very encouraging, report just read to the characteristic caution of the writer. He enquired of Capt. Thomas whether he could confirm the statement which had been repeatedly made by Capt. Warren, to the effect that by an expenditure of 4000*l.* or 5000*l.*, the mine would be capable of yielding 10 tons of tin per month. Capt. Thomas did not think it by any means an extravagant statement, but, on the contrary, he (Capt. Thomas) had no hesitation in saying that at least that amount could be returned; and, moreover, from present indications, after that expenditure had been made, he believed that there would be no difficulty in returning double that quantity. Indeed, to the simple question—"Are you satisfied?" Capt. Thomas replied, "I am perfectly satisfied—I could not conscientiously say otherwise."

A SHAREHOLDER expressed the greatest confidence in the intrinsic value of the property, but was strongly of opinion that the new company should be organised with an entirely new system of management.

The CHAIRMAN said it was the intention of the board to altogether alter the plans, and adopt an arrangement in which he thought, proprietors would acquiesce. It was proposed to reduce the capital of the company very considerably, by naming it as 35,000*l.*; and, as regarded the second promise, that the interest of the original shareholders would be protected, the board, in redemption of that promise, proposed to give the original shareholders cent. per cent. in shares as a bonus upon any amount of money they might invest in the new company; and the payment would be extended over a period of twelve months—one-fourth to be paid down, the second portion in four months hence, the third in eight months, and the fourth at the end of twelve months from the time of application. The board only asked for the moment for the proprietors in the new company to raise 5000*l.*, which amount was to be exclusively appropriated as a working capital. The mortgages could stand over, and eventually the first mortgage could be paid off. As regarded the second mortgage, which was held by several gentlemen, and amounted

to 10,000*l*., those gentlemen were quite willing to take one-third of that amount in shares, leaving the remainder to be paid at any definite time to be agreed upon, providing it carried an interest of 4 per cent. per annum. He had asked Mr. Sarl, as a matter of courtesy, having worked together in the old company, to attend here to-day to give his advice and assistance.

Mr. W. Sarl said, if gentlemen present would give him their attention for a short time he was sanguine enough to think that his views would be endorsed as to the future working of the new company. He did not possess any interest in the second company, but from the part he had taken in the former one he felt he was simply discharging a duty to aid in any way he could in the formation of a new company, and in protecting the interests of the original shareholders—in fact, redeeming a pledge given that the late directors would, in the first place, propose a reduction of capital to a very large extent; secondly, that they would protect the interests of the old shareholders; and thirdly, offer some security for the advances made by the late directors. They proposed to reduce the capital to 35,000*l*.—that amount had not been determined upon without making many enquiries, and he thought they might assume that the figures which he was about to place before them would be about the result. For instance, it was thought likely that out of the 18,000 or 19,000 of the old shares, about 10,000 would be applied for—that is to say, 10,000*l*. in shares would have to be provided for, to be put down as a bonus to the old shareholders, as 100 shares in the old company would be entitled to 200 shares in the new company by the payment of 100*l*. The next item that would be taken out of capital would be the 5000*l*. for working purposes, to be exclusively appropriated to the development of the mine, in carrying out the suggestions contained in Capt. Thomas's report. The next item of 5000*l*., when raised, would be appropriated to paying off the first mortgage. The next item would be the 3000 preference shares, leaving 12,000*l*., the third mortgage, advanced by the late directors. Those several items would make 35,000*l*. They were not sanguine enough to think that sufficient capital would be subscribed to carry out all those points, and, therefore, it was proposed to carry out a few of them at a time. Of the 5000*l*. for working purposes, 5*s*. per share would have to be paid at once, and the remainder at instalments of four months, giving twelve months for the whole. The first mortgage, of 5000*l*., could stand over, and of the 12,000*l*. the directors agreed to to take 3000*l*. in shares at once, and the 9000*l*. to stand over. If the plan now proposed could be carried out, shareholders in the old company would, upon the payment of 1*l*. per share, receive for every 1*l*. share one 2*l*. share in the new company. It was also proposed that a new direction should be formed, consisting of seven members, the qualification to be 500 shares. The shares of the vendors would be all concelled. As he did not propose to have any interest in the new company, he was perfectly disinterested when he said that he fully believed it was for the interest of the old proprietors to make the effort. Gentlemen must not forget that the mine since December last had been more than paying its way, and that it was the opinion of Capt. Thomas that an expenditure of from 4000*l*. to 5000*l*. would make it a very profitable mine. He did not look upon this expenditure as a dead outlay, because it would be disbursed in sinking the shaft upon the course of the lode, which was likely to produce satisfactory results.

Mr. Bartram enquired if the iron was taken into consideration?

The Chairman said capital was provided for working the iron, with regard to the issue of which Mr. Rogers was as firmly convinced as ever of the successful result, and he was only too anxious to recommence.

Mr. Bartram enquired whether the board anticipated the capital would be subscribed?

The Chairman replied that the board most certainly expected such to be the case.

Mr. Sarl said, taking Capt. Thomas's minimum, that the mine would yield 10 tons of tin per month, there would be, at 40*l*. per ton profit, a return of 400*l*. per month, or 4800*l*. per year. That alone would give 15 per cent. upon the full capital of 35*l*., and 4 per cent. upon the mortgage money—that is, supposing the whole of the 5000*l*. was taken as a dead outlay; and it should not be forgotten that, as this mine was a freehold, the dues and royalties, with surface damages, thus saved would far exceed the amount of interest on the mortgage.

Mr. Bartram thought if the old shareholders were to sink their original shares, and take the same number in the new company, they would be in just the same in position as they would by adopting the course proposed.

The Chairman said they could not be in the same position, because the capital of the new company would not be much more than half the amount of that of the old company, and dividends would consequently be proportionately increased.

A Shareholder suggested, if the proposed plan was not acceded to, that no advantage should be given to the old shareholders, but that the whole of the profits should be divided equally among the new shareholders.

Mr. Sarl said the board could have no possible objection to such an arrangement, but should the property, as it undoubtedly would, become valuable, the original shareholders must not reflect upon the late directors that they had not redeemed their pledge by giving them full opportunities—nay, advantages—by becoming interested in the newly-formed company.

A Proprietor was sorry to say that his fellow-shareholders did not appear willing to save themselves.

Mr. Pritchard (the company's solicitor) said the fact was the original proprietors were asked to subscribe only 5000*l*. to save their property.—It was recommend that a circular embodying the outline of the plan now submitted to the meeting be forwarded to each shareholder.

After some further discussion, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, when the proceedings terminated.

The following are the propositions now submitted for the formation of a new company to be called the Atlas Mining and Smelting Company (Limited), capital 35,000*l*., in 35,000 shares of 1*l*. each. Purchase-money in cash and shares, 17,000*l*.; bonus to late shareholders (say), 10,000*l*.; bonus to holders of preference shares, 3000*l*.; working capital, 5000*l*.=35,000*l*.

Mode of Payment of Purchase-Money.—Upon 5000 shares being subscribed for the proceeds will be immediately applied to the vigorous prosecution of the necessary works of the Atlas Tin Mines, and the completion of the iron smelting furnace at Slade's Mead, and it is agreed that 3000*l*. of the purchase-money named shall be taken in paid-up shares, and the balance, bearing interest at 4 per cent., may remain over if desired; and when it is remembered that the Smallacombe estate, upon which are situated the Atlas Iron and Tin Mines, is freehold, and consequently subject to no royalties, dues, or surface damages, this small additional amount for interest on the balance need scarcely be taken into account. And further, with a view to render still greater facilities to the late shareholders, the payment of the shares they may subscribe for shall be made by four calls of 5*s*.—that is, 5*s*. per share on allotment, and the remainder by 5*s*. instalments, in four, eight, and twelve months hence.

Bonus to Late Shareholders.—It has been estimated that applications for fully 10,000 shares will be made by the late shareholders, and it is proposed that for every 1*l*. paid 1*l*. free share shall be given; thus their position, as must be apparent, will be materially improved, as a holder of 100*l*. stock in the old company (with a capital almost double that now named) will receive, upon payment of 100*l*., 200*l*. worth of stock in the new company, with a greatly reduced capital.

Preference Shareholders.—By this liberal plan it will also be seen that the preference shareholders in the late company will fare better than they could have hoped for had that company continued its operations, inasmuch as their interests are entirely protected by allotting to them a free share in a company of one-half the capital for every share they held in the late company.

Working Capital.—This sum, 5000*l*., is deemed quite ample to vigorously prosecute the works contemplated to be carried on with a view to the thorough development of the Atlas Tin Mine, the completion of the furnace, including labour, trade debts, &c., and it is proposed to apply this amount exclusively for the purposes named, as explained in the first paragraph, under the head of "Mode of Payment of Purchase-Money." Your late directors have recently caused the Atlas Tin Mine to be inspected by one who ranks as high as any tin miner in this kingdom—Capt. Charles Thomas, of the Dolcoath Mine, Cornwall—whose highly satisfactory report is annexed, and they feel every confidence in asking their late co-shareholders to place implicit faith in that report. They are the more justified in doing so, from the fact that the tin mine has, from the commencement of this year, even from its present shallow depth, considerably more than paid its cost. They, therefore, trust that you will see that it is in your interest that this final offer is made, and that you will not allow this property to change hands, and others benefit by your indifference. I am requested to add that the time for application for shares in the Atlas Mining and Smelting Company to the late shareholders of the South Devon Company is necessarily limited to the May 20, after which no application whatever can be received.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Tuesday,—Mr. Leonard in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, stated that since the adjournment of the last meeting he had written to Mr. Treffry, to recommend some experienced agent, in whom he had confidence, to inspect the mine; when Mr. Treffry, who was largely interested in Par Consols, and other mines in the district, recommended Capt. Woolcock for that purpose. The report of Capt. Woolcock had been received, which was as follows:—

May 1.—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 65 fathom level, a cross-cut is driven north 60 fms., and driven east on the course of the lode 130 fms., the present end being about 20 fms. east of Daukes's shaft, leaving about 85 fms. to drive to reach the eastern boundary of the sett: the lode for this distance will average 3 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, and producing tin, its yield for the last 20 fms. driving being about 1½ cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The 55 is driven east of Daukes's shaft about 60 fms.; the lode in the present end is divided by a horse of killas, each part being about 6 in. wide, containing a little tin, but not sufficient to value at present: the lode in the back of this level, for 50 fms. east of Daukes's shaft, will average 2 feet wide, and will yield a quantity of tinstuff for stamping; this end is within 17 fms. of the eastern boundary. The lode in the 45 is at present small and unproductive. There are eight pitches working on tribute in the backs and bottoms of the different levels, the work being broken from them producing on an average 2 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. A great quantity of whole ground is still standing in the mine, and the lode being of nearly the same character throughout, I am of opinion that large quantities of tinstuff could be broken in the different levels which would pay for working, provided there were stamping-power sufficient to return it: the present engine might be applied to this purpose, and for winding also.—North Mine: Chalmer's shaft is sunk about 13 fms. from surface, an adit being brought in at 7 fms. deep, in driving which two lodes have been intersected; the first is a copper lode, about 20 fms. south of the shaft, 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and mundic, containing a little copper ore; the other is a tin lode, which has gone through the shaft at about the adit level: this lode is upwards of 20 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, and a little spar, but being so shallow is in an unsettled state; it appears to underlie very fast, I should say 6 ft. per fm., but not being sufficiently opened out I cannot be positive on this point: this underlie being so great, and the north boundary being within 40 fms., in sinking the shaft to 40 fms. deep a cross-cut must be driven 40 fms. to reach the lode, which would then be all but out of the sett, therefore unless an extension of ground north could be obtained this shaft will be of little service. In order to prove the mine, I would recommend the sinking of a new engine-shaft 60 fathoms deep further east of Chalmer's, and north of the old mine, which I have estimated will cost about 4000*l*., including a 60-inch cylinder engine, with all necessary pitwork, &c., or an engine might be erected at Daukes's shaft at much less expense, as this shaft is already sunk 65 fms. on the course of the lode, and a good cross-cut driven north from the 55 about 35 fms., which could be extended to the boundary, and, consequently, intersect all the north lodes. I should also advise the driving of the 65, east of Daukes's shaft, to be continued. By the extension of this level, and carrying out the before-named proposals, I have not the least doubt that it will lead to good results, and prove a lasting and profitable mine. In looking over the machinery and materials at present on the mine, I have estimated the value at about 1400*l*.—W. Woolcock.

A statement of accounts was submitted, made up to the present date, which showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1375*l*. 10*s*.

Mr. Richardson said that the opinion of Capt. Woolcock was so totally different from that previously received from another agent, and in every respect so favourable, that he suggested a copy of it should be sent to each shareholder.

A Shareholder enquired the length of time the present lease had to run?—The Secretary replied about nine years.

Mr. Richardson enquired if there would be any difficulty in obtaining a renewal of the lease?—Mr. Berry replied that there would be no difficulty in that respect.

Major Carlyon (the lord) contended that the mine had not yet been proved. The property had been in the course of development for ten or twelve years, and yet they had never got below the 65 fathom level—there could be no doubt money had been wrongly spent. His idea was that below the spot where the rich course of tin was discovered, and which yielded such an immense quantity of ore, was certainly the most likely place to find a similar deposit, or, rather, a continuation of the same deposit. But if proprietors intended to work the north part it might, perhaps, be as well to give up the other portion of the property.

The Chairman suggested that a deputation of shareholders should appoint to meet Capt. Woolcock on the mine, to discuss and determine upon the best course to be adopted.

Mr. P. Pittar said he had lost all confidence in the present agent. When the mine was under water, Capt. Webb told him that it would never pay; but at another time, when the mine had been stopped, and it was being unwatered for the purpose of obtaining the materials, Capt. Webb spoke in the highest terms of the prospects of the property. The plain question now was, whether the proprietors would continue to open the mine, or whether it should be given up altogether?

Mr. Wilson suggested that the present meeting should be further adjourned, to give the absent shareholders an opportunity of perusing the report of Capt. Woolcock, as well as the letter of Mr. Treffry, which really was of more importance than the report itself.

Mr. Richardson assumed that, if the present company determined to continue the development of the old mine, Major Carlyon, their lord, would have no objection to grant an extension of the lease, or, perhaps, to forego the dues for a certain time, probably until a dividend was paid.

Major Carlyon said that was a serious proposition, the more especially as they were talking about extending their operations northwards, and to abandon the south part of the mine altogether. If the proprietors thought of adopting that course, he thought it would be better to give up the south part; but should they determine upon working the old mine, he would meet them in as fair a manner as he well could.

Mr. Wilson said it appeared to him that an extension of the sett was of no use, unless they intended to work the old mine.

Major Carlyon stated the present company sold from one level alone, the 45, upwards of 8000*l*. worth of tin and copper about two years since, which for a time more than paid the costs of working the old mine; and although the 55 and the 65 fm. levels might not be so good, that, to his mind, was no argument that deeper levels would not be better even than the 45. He believed the celebrated Par Consols, the neighbouring property, was a very forcible instance. The late Mr. Treffry, who was one of the largest proprietors in Par Consols, and a most successful miner, believed that the same results which had been achieved in that mine would be secured in West Par. The Par Consols was abandoned by two sets of adventurers before Mr. Treffry took it up—and that mine was considerably deeper than West Par. All he meant to say was, that a 45 fm. level was no depth to prove the value of a mine in that district. He did not mean to say that the present company had not been unfortunate hitherto in its expenditure; but, at the same time, had some of that amount been expended in deepening the mine, he believed very different results would have been realised.

The accounts having been passed and allowed,

Upon the proposition of Mr. Pittar, seconded by Mr. Bancks, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting be summoned for Wednesday, the 21st inst., to take into consideration the advisability of abandoning the mine, and dissolving the company, or to provide capital for the further prosecution of the undertaking.

Mr. Wilson suggested that a form of proxy should be sent out to each shareholder, to ascertain whether they would continue or discontinue.

After some further discussion, a call of 1*s*. per share was made, when the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

The twenty-ninth annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the chief office, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday.

Upon the proposition of Mr. C. H. Ellis, seconded by Mr. R. B. Wade, Mr. J. Minet Laurie was called to the chair.

The advertisement summoning the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said, in asking proprietors to consider the most satisfactory report which it had been the good fortune of the board to present, he could not, at the outset of the proceedings, avoid expressing the very deep regret—which, he was sure, was participated in by every hon. proprietor, and especially by his colleagues—that they did not see present one of their oldest colleagues—he meant Mr. Bell. Mr. Bell had been with them many years; he was one of the directors with whom he (the Chairman) became acquainted at the commencement of his connection with the National Provincial Bank, and during the whole period which he had had the honour of occupying a seat at that board he had observed the marked zeal and interest which Mr. Bell had taken in the whole of its proceedings. Mr. Bell was, in fact, wrapped, as it were, heart and soul in the bank—he made himself master of the whole of its details, devoting a very large proportion of his time to its affairs; and he (the Chairman) was only expressing the opinion entertained by all his brother-directors, and most certainly his own, when he said that in the decease of Mr. Bell they had experienced a very severe loss. (Hear, hear.) Having paid that very brief and most inefficient testimony to a late coadjutor, he would draw the attention of proprietors to a much more agreeable subject, which was the consideration of their twenty-ninth annual report. It would be recollected that the harvest of 1860 was deficient, and that 1861 commenced with a very heavy exportation of the precious metals. There was a great demand for bullion on the part of the Bank of France, and that there were considerable failures in commercial houses, especially those connected with the Levant trade. The consequence of those circumstances was, that considerable apprehension prevailed, and there was great pressure in the money market. Naturally, a very great increase in the value of money took place, although it was not maintained during the whole of the year. The civil war in America considerably curtailed operations in that quarter, and unquestionably had for one of its results the leaving for disposal the large amount of capital usually employed in the American trade. The weather in this country was propitious, and flattering hopes were entertained of the harvest, which were afterwards realised. The result was, the value of money diminished, falling from 7 and 8 per cent. in January, to 2 and 3 per cent. at the close of the year. When he had had the honour of reading the twenty-ninth report, it would be for proprietors to say whether they were satisfied with the services the directors had rendered during the past year, and whether, under the circumstances, they had not done the best they could with the interest entrusted to their charge. (Hear, hear.) He, as an individual, and by no means an inconsiderable shareholder, must venture to hope that proprietors would give the board the benefit of a favourable verdict. He now came to another consideration, which was one of importance and interest—an increase of capital. Proprietors would recollect that rather a considerable increase took place some few years since, and as the board of directors were not a privy council, and not sworn to secrecy in all cases, he was sure he would be absolved upon this occasion if he took the liberty of putting proprietors in possession of the result that followed the increase of capital which took place in 1856. He thought it was only fair and candid for him to say that upon that occasion it was with great difficulty he brought his mind to assent altogether to that proposition, but he must candidly say that he had been most agreeably disappointed in the result, for so far from that increase being attended with unfavourable consequences, it led to a very considerable diffusion of their stock, and greatly increased the interest which the public generally took in the proceedings of this establishment, the result being a very considerable and important increase of business. He believed it was now perfectly ascertained that it was owing to the diffusion of shares throughout the different localities that a great number of the local joint-stock banks were enabled to derive such profits as they did from their local business. Under those circumstances, he had given the proposition for a further increase of capital his most cheerful assent. There were two circumstances which had induced the board to make this proposition at the present period. In the first place, the abundance of money, which he believed would make it not at all difficult for proprietors to pay their calls; and, secondly, the board thought they had now arrived at the period when there should be made a very material increase to their building fund. For which purpose it was proposed to apply the premiums of 4*l*. per share; that would be a very considerable addition to that fund, which amounted at present, with principal and interest, to 30,000*l*. The bank possessed a very considerable amount of house property throughout the kingdom. They began by hiring premises, and as their business increased they had, in many cases, bought the premises which they occupied. Many of those premises now required rebuilding, and others repairing, and under those circumstances the board thought it was a prudent course to increase the building fund, so as to be prepared for all contingencies. He had now to congratulate his brother-shareholders upon the very high position which their bank occupied—it had a large and increasing business, being conducted upon sound and safe principles. (Hear, hear.) There was another point to which he must advert—he referred to the *personnel* of the officers of the bank. Since he had been connected with that direction, he did not recollect one instance that any member of the board had been actuated by personal feeling upon any subject that had been brought under notice; and when he considered the skill displayed by his hon. friend, the manager (Mr. Robertson), and the numerous staff he had to command, and the great tact he showed in dealing with the very varied questions which came before him, he (the Chairman) did not know which of his qualities most to admire. (Hear, hear.) Of the gentlemen comprising the staff here and throughout the kingdom he could not speak too highly. Throughout the whole of the officials there ranged a very high degree of intelligence, and a high scale of education. He was sure proprietors would approve of the liberal policy adopted by the board in giving the officials some share in the profits of the late most prosperous year. (Hear, hear.) The board were not unmindful of the fact that they had to deal with a most liberal body of shareholders—indeed, he believed that the great amount of success which their bank enjoyed was due to the forbearance exercised by the proprietors during the many years the bank was struggling to reach the eminence it had now attained. He would now proceed to read the report:—

In presenting to the proprietors their twenty-ninth annual report, the directors are happy to state that their labours during the past year have been more than usually successful. In 1861, as in the previous year, the value of money underwent considerable change. In Jan. the rate of interest rose to 7, and in Feb. to 8 per cent. As the year advanced, however, the aspect of monetary affairs became more favourable, and, with the exception of a single reaction in the month of May, the value of money rapidly and continuously fell until Nov., when the rate was quoted 3 per cent. The average rate of interest, however, for the year was upwards of 5 per cent., and the bank having enjoyed also comparative immunity from casualties, the directors are enabled to present the following favourable statement to the proprietors:—

		£	s.	d.
Rest, or undivided profits at Dec. 31, 1860, as exhibited at annual meeting in May, 1861		£192,015	3	7
Less bonus declared and paid in cash in 1861, out of this amount		72,000	0	0
Reserve fund, set apart in Government securities		£120,015	3	7
Nett profits of 1861, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and paying bonus of 10 per cent. to officers		179,000	0	0
Making		£229,015	3	7
Deduct dividend on company's stock, paid June, 1861	£28,800			
" ditto, Dec., 1861, paid Jan. 7, 1862	28,800			
" bonus of 5 per cent., paid Jan. 7, 1862	36,000			
" undivided profits carried to next half-year	20,000=	113,600	0	0
Leaving		£185,415	3	7

Out of these profits the directors propose to declare, in addition to the foregoing dividend and bonus paid to the proprietors above stated, a further bonus of 7 per cent., making the division of profits in 1861 in all 20 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, free of income tax. After deduction of the bonus and dividends, there will remain 15,000*l*. to be added to the reserve fund, which will then stand at 135,015*l*. 3*s*. 7*d*. In consequence of a general complaint of a total want of banking facilities in Clifton, a rising suburb of Bristol, the directors opened a branch there in January last, with every prospect of success. A bonus of 10 per cent. has been paid to the officers and clerks of the company upon their salaries at the close of the past year, and the sum of 1000*l*. has been presented to each of the two following gentlemen, as a special acknowledgment of their long, faithful, and efficient services—Mr. Alexander Robertson, chief accountant, and Mr. Edward Atkinson, chief inspector. Since the bank's paid-up and subscribed capital was augmented, in 1856, by the creation of new shares, its business has largely expanded in every department; looking forward with the utmost confidence to a further progressive increase thereof, the directors consider that they will consult the true interests of the company by now adopting measures for a further, but gradual, increase of capital, and for enlarging the basis of the capital account. Accordingly, in virtue of the powers with which they are already invested, they propose to do this by a further issue of 30,000 small shares of 20*l*. each, to be offered at 4*l*. premium to the proprietors whose names shall stand upon the share register on May 17th in the following proportions:—

I.—Large shares:—One large share to be entitled to 1¾ new share; two ditto to be entitled to 3⅛ ditto; three ditto to be entitled to 5¼ ditto; and four ditto to be entitled to 7 ditto.

II.—Old small shares:—One small share to be entitled to ½ new share; two ditto to be entitled to 1 ditto.

Upon this new issue it is intended that 12*l*. shall be called up, in the following manner:—First instalment of 2*l*. a premium of 4*l*., making 6*l*., to be paid on 12th July next; second instalment of 2*l*. to be paid Jan., 1863; third instalment of 2*l*. to be paid July, 1863; fourth instalment of 2*l*. to be paid Jan., 1864; fifth instalment of 2*l*. to be paid July, 1864; sixth instalment of 2*l*. to be paid Jan., 1865.

Letters of allotment will be issued as soon as possible after the 17th inst., together with memorandum for the fractional shares. The proprietors must either sell the fractional shares so allotted to them, or purchase such other fractional share or shares as will make one whole share, the memoranda for which must be lodged on or before the 1st August next, when scrip will be issued for the whole number of new shares [illegible] to each proprietor, and the operation thus completed. Such new shares will be entitled to the dividend only paid in January next, after which date, however, they will carry dividend and bonus. The directors think it proper to add that at present they do not contemplate any further creation of new shares.

The following directors go out of office by rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly—The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., William Jas. Maxwell, Esq., and Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that the directors have to inform the proprietors of the death of Robert Bell, Esq., the oldest member of the board, who during his long connection with the establishment took the warmest interest in its prosperity. By this event the directors have lost an able and esteemed colleague, and the bank one of its best friends. To supply the vacancy thus created, the following qualified proprietors have offered themselves as candidates—Henry Mc'Chlery, Esq., and Wm. Jas. [illegible], Esq.

Mr. J. O. Hanson seconded the adoption of the report.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P., proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, which was seconded by Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart.

Mr. W. J. Maxwell returned thanks for the honour conferred in re-electing himself and colleague to a seat at the board. He held in his hand a note from Lord Ernest Bruce, expressing his great regret that public business of an important character prevented his attendance here to-day; but he (Mr. Maxwell) assured the proprietors that the re-elected directors most heartily thanked the proprietors for this renewed mark of confidence. So long as they were placed in the proud position which they had occupied for many years, of being members of that board, they would continue to do their utmost to further the interests of the bank, for every member of the board had but one object in view—the continual prosperity of this great, and he might say, national institution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. Paull, M.P., said every proprietor of this bank must have heard of the [illegible] of Mr. R. Bell, and everyone would feel the truth of the tribute which the Chairman had offered to his merits, for he had been a most valuable colleague; but after the expression of feeling from the chair, it would be unbecoming for him to detain the meeting further on the subject. He begged, therefore, to propose that Mr. Mc'Chlery be elected to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. That gentleman had been for a considerable number of years a member of a well-known firm in the City of London—one of the highest standing and greatest responsibility—Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, and Co. When that gentleman became a candidate for a seat at the board, it gave great gratification to the whole of the directors, and it was with great pleasure that he proposed that Mr. Mc'Chlery be elected to fill the vacant seat at the board.

Mr. John Kingston begged leave to second the motion. He had known Mr. Mc'Chlery for many years to be a man of mercantile habits and of much experience, and he assured proprietors that Mr. Mc'Chlery was very well qualified to fill a seat at the board, for he would bring to bear much zeal and energy in the objects they all had in view—the continued success of the National Provincial Bank. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.

A Director said, on behalf of Mr. Mc'Chlery, he begged to express his regret at not being present, and desired to express his acknowledgments for the honour conferred, and to assure proprietors that it would be his great anxiety to devote his best energies and abilities to assist in promoting the best interests of the bank.

Mr. Goldney said that the report just presented could not fail to be exceedingly gratifying to his fellow-shareholders, for it enabled them to say that no banks was conducted on better or safer principles. He was very much pleased to find that they had added 15,000*l*. to their guarantee fund. He concluded by proposing that the very best thanks be awarded to the directors, the manager, and officers of the establishment.

A Proprietor had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, he begged to express—their manager was much better able to speak for himself than he (the Chairman) could pretend to be—their very best thanks for the compliment proprietors had been pleased to pay them. In the duties which the directors performed he hoped they earned the reward just accorded, which was one of the greatest incentives they had to continue their labours. He trusted upon the present occasion they had fairly earned the [illegible] which had just been paid them, and he hoped that on many occasions they would have the pleasure of meeting proprietors under the same auspicious circumstances.

Mr. D. Robertson (the manager) who was very cordially received, said, on behalf of the officers of the establishment, he thanked the proprietors for this renewed expression of approbation, which they were all proud to merit. He trusted that the large [illegible] which had been placed before proprietors to-day would be regarded, to some extent at least, as the fruits of the liberality and kindness with which they had ever been treated by the proprietors. Freed as they were from all anxiety as to provision for their old age by the superanuation scheme, and assisted by the system of life assurance, the officers were able to throw all their energies and abilities into the business of the bank with cheerfulness. It was with pleasure that he saw the merits of two of the oldest officers brought by the directors prominently before the proprietors this day, as those gentlemen had filled offices of great trust and responsibility, and he was glad to have an opportunity of bearing testimony to the devotion which they always showed for the interests of the bank, and to the zeal and ability with which they discharged the duties assigned to them. (Hear, hear.) He begged once more to thank them for the compliment paid to the officers, and to assure the proprietors that they would do their best to retain their good opinion, and to raise the National Provincial Bank to a higher condition of prosperity, if that were possible, than it at present enjoys.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES: OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

During the week there has been considerable animation in the Mining Share Market, and a large number of shares have changed hands. The chief transactions appear to have been in the favourite progressing mines; but the business has not been limited to these, there having been a good enquiry for many of the leading dividend mines, but from the scarcity of shares at buyers' prices more might have been done. Among the latter may be noticed Devon Consols, South Caradon, Ludcott, Cook's Kitchen, South Frances, and a few others. There has been a great demand for Great South Tolgus, and several transactions followed.——Wheal Setons continue in request, at lower rates.——North Downs and North Treskerby have been in fair demand, and prices have, consequently, improved in the latter, being rather scarce.——Wheal Grenville and Gurlyn have been freely enquired for, and several bargains effected at quoted prices.——East Grenvilles have been sought for at lower rates.——[illegible] are still in request, and show a tendency to again improve.——East Carn Brea have been largely dealt in, at a considerable advance on Wednesday and Thursday, but were offered at lower rates yesterday.——New Setons have found buyers at improved rates.——South Frances are sought for at minimum prices, but continue firm.——Polmears have advanced, and a fair amount of business transacted, especially in the country.——Wheal Kittys (St. Agnes) are being sought for consequent upon the improved prospects of the mine.——St. Day, Pedn-an-drea, and Harriett have changed hands, at nominal prices.——Unity, Great Retallack, and Bottle Hill have been dealt in at lower rates than quoted, since which they have been more enquired for.——West Condurrows are in request, and several bargains effected.——East Caradons considerably advanced during the early part of the week, and continued in good demand, at improved prices. On Thursday they receded, but have since partially recovered.——Marke Valleys have been dealt in at present quotations.——[illegible] Rose Downs have been in fair request, but continue scarce.——Caradon Consols and Herodsfoot have changed hands at present prices.——Ludcotts have been freely sought for at considerably improved rates, and continue in fair request.——West Caradons have advanced, and several bargains been effected.——New South Caradon and South Caradon Wheal Hooper find buyers at quoted prices.——Wheal Trelawny and Mary Ann are offered at lower rates.

Kelly Bray and Drake Walls find buyers at lower rates.——Sortridge Consols have been freely enquired for at improved rates.——East Russells have been in [illegible] request.——North Roberts have also been dealt in at present minimum prices.——Vale of Towey: An enquiry for these took place yesterday, in consequence of an improvement in the mine.——Wheal Gryll and East Wheal Grylls have been fairly dealt in, and are still enquired after.——Great Wheal Fortune and Sithney Carnmeal have receded in price, although no change has been reported in the former mine.——Rosewall Hill and Ransom find buyers, whilst Tolvaddens are more freely offered.——Margaret and Providence shares have also changed hands.

At West Sharp Tor no alteration has taken place since the late improvement in the 162 west, which continues of the same value as officially reported.——North Phoenix: The shaft is nearly down to the 140, and when completed and driving commenced some important discovery is fully expected, especially at the 120, when they get under the orey ground gone down from the 100. The lode in the 120 is improving, and carrying some stones of ore, and is of a very promising character. The winze sinking below the 100 has been suspended until the water can be drained by the extension of the 120, where there is a very excellent lode going down. It is not at all unlikely that this mine will become another prize of the Caradon district.

At East Caradon, on the caunter lode, the 50 east is worth 35*l*. per fm., and the 60 east 65*l*. The new lode has changed its appearance for the present; the 50 and 60 east are producing saving work, and the 60 west continues worth full 25*l*. per fm. All the other places are without change.

Phœnix Mines: The last general meeting of the late proprietary was held at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, on Monday, when a division of the balance in hand was made, but the precise amount is not generally known, nor probably will be before the few circulars of the meeting are issued. The profound secrecy which has always attended the operations and proceedings of the company may possess advantages, but I am apprehensive that such cannot be seen beyond the limits of a private meeting. This may be considered the last general meeting of a company who, by their long forbearance, perseverance, and enterprise, assisted by a well-directed management and capital, brought a losing property into a productive and profitable position. It is to be regretted the exorbitant and unprecedented terms attempted to be imposed should have precluded them from a renewal of the lease, or making such arrangements that would have proved not only beneficial to the ill-advised representatives of H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall, but to the shareholders themselves. This company obtained a new lease in 1843, and paid to the [illegible] 12,500*l*. before any discovery took place, since which they have paid in dues fully 14,000*l*., when the extraordinary proceedings followed which induced the company to reject the proposed terms for a new lease with disgust.

East Phœnix Mine: A general meeting was held on Monday, at Radley's Hotel, when a call of 5*l*. (it is rumoured) was made. The particulars of the proceedings and the report are deemed of too much sanctity to be commented on by public curiosity.

The proprietary of these two mines are, without doubt, gentlemen of high respectability and integrity; but it is a grave question, and one of great importance, whether the mines or the shareholders have benefited by the secrecy and obscurity which have always been thrown over the proceedings of these companies. They have expended upwards of 20,000*l*., and still entertain hopes of seeing the money returned with profit.

At Gawton an improvement has taken place in the 36, and reported worth 3 tons of good ore per fm. Other places of operation continue without any change.

At North Jane, the geological position of the property is considered very favourable

od results, and at present the operations are being carried on satisfactorily, but ut any immediate probability of early improvement. The discoveries reported few months since have fallen off, and although the lodes are of an encouraging cter, it is deemed by those well conversant with the locality that a greater outill be required before any profitable returns can be made. However unpropitious ppearances may be at present, it is to be hoped that some unexpected discoveries be made, and thus afford encouragement to a persevering and enterprising body reholders.

T ROSEWARNE is represented to have improved in the 55 east, which is worth 15*l.* ., and looking to further improve, and the stope in the back is worth 13*l.*; the level west is also looking better. The lode in the winze sinking below the 43 is 18*l.*, and the stope west of the winze is now worth 24*l.* per fm.——WHEAL KITTY Agnes) is reported as holding out very considerable promise. About three months they intersected Pryor's lode by a cross-cut driven from the 54 fm. level, which d productive, since which the lode has very much improved, especially going west; d and stope are now valued at 36*l.* per fm. together, and the eastern end from 12*l.* l. per fm. Two cross-cuts are now being extended from the 34 and 44 fm. levels, will take the lode in a few weeks, and from the favourable nature of the ground results are fully anticipated.

EAL PROSPER (Breage): The engine-shaft is now down to the 40, and will be very ready for driving at that point; the several levels are in good tin ground, and opent remarkably well. They are driving the Porth-cue lode at the 20, where they have good course of copper ore for several fathoms in length, far exceeding what could pected at so shallow a level, and should the 30 prove as good when under the ore d gone down at the 20, they will have sufficient from that point alone to pay the f the mine. The 20 is only now about 6 or 7 fms. short of Trewavas lode, which nd a very interesting point, this lode having proved very rich at other places. ine is looking remarkably well, and there is every probability of it becoming an dividend-paying mine; indeed, had the shaft been sunk in proportion to the other tions, the mine would be making profits from the tin lode only.

AL WHEAL FORTUNE: The operations on Carnmeal lode continue to lay open vast es of rich tin ground. In the 78 east they have gone through a course of tin, in places 70*l.* per fm., and the present end shows strong indications of a great imment, which may be fully anticipated, inasmuch as the 68 fm. level has been driven rds of 26 fms. beyond the 78 end, and through an exceedingly rich course of tin, in places 150*l.* per fathom, and the richest portion is in the bottom of the level. are three stopes in the back of this level averaging 50*l.* per fm., and a winze 7 fms. ance of the level below worth 30*l.* per fm. There are several other productive , worth from 20*l.* to 35*l.* per fm.; whilst the tribute department, consisting of 50 , is being worked at fair wages to the men and profitable returns to the adven. They calculate on returning 100 tons of tin for the current quarter.

JUST UNITED: They are progressing steadily with the forking of the water, which is time is down to the 20 under the deep adit. The stamps and steam-whim are course of erection, and will be soon completed, by which time they will be down . under the hill. They have a large quantity of good tinstuff ready to keep the s going for a considerable time, which will be further increased by the underd operations.

N'S CROSS TIN MINE, in the parish of Walkhampton, on Dartmoor, has been rey taken up and worked as a private company. The sett is expensive, and contains east and west lodes; two caunter lodes and two cross-courses traverse the same. ncient tinners have worked on the backs of the lodes, and streamed in the valley extensively. Two cross-cut adits have been driven a very considerable length, third adit will take the lode, in about 70 fms. further driving, 10 fms. under the t adit, which is now being worked on a caunter, and found to carry some good for tin. They will intersect a lode in about 8 or 10 fms. further driving, and d it prove productive, returns will be made, and thus assist in the development of nn's Cross or main lode. To clear the adit, sink shafts for ventilation, and all contingencies, it is expected that 500*l.* will be required. The mine is divided into shares, 30s. per share paid; and from the highly-mineralised character of the d there is little doubt but the lodes when cut will amply remunerate the proy. Abundance of water runs through the property, applicable to all requisite pur, and the mine can be laid open at a comparatively small cost. JAMES LANE.

---

om Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—I have to record again a very active maruring the past week; in fact, during 10 years' experience I have not seen a greater ition on the part of the public to invest in good mining property than at the present This cannot fail to be a source of great satisfaction to all who are really interested welfare of the mining interest of this country, and I feel assured it will not fail remunerative to those who embark their capital in it. A selection of some six progressive and dividend mines should be made from among those that contain merits, in good districts, and that have not risen to their real intrinsic value. EAST DON shares, as usual, have attracted a great deal of attention in the market, and, thstanding all that has been said by anonymous correspondents, the shares have to almost a fabulous price. The remarks of "X. Y. Z.," in last week's Journal, ry ably written, and, probably, with good intentions. I apprehend, however, that riter has not made himself sufficiently acquainted with the real state of East Carn or he would not dispute the accuracy of the statement that the reserves of ore have increased at the rate of 5000*l.* per month during the past few months. I am not d in any way by personal interest in this mine, but I am of an opinion that if Y. Z." would take the last setting-sheet of the mine in his hand, together with any able agent's report on the value of the different points in operation, he would come conclusion that fully 5000*l.* worth of ore per month is being discovered more than en away. "X. Y. Z." is an able writer, and by no means deficient in knowledge of g matters, and if he would use the abilities he possesses in exposing some of the less schemes that are from time to time brought into notice he would be conferring t benefit on legitimate mining and the public generally. The meeting of the ST. UNITED MINES will be held this day (Friday). In anticipation of a heavy call some shareholders have sold their shares. The call will probably be about 6s. to 8s. are, which, with the engine, &c., for sale, will pay off all existing liabilities. The of the shares previous to the call was about 7s., which, with call paid, would be to about 15,000*l.* for the entirety of these extensive mines. As I said last week, achinery is worth more than the whole mines are selling for, while the returns of e estimated for the future at 40 to 45 tons per month, which will leave a good profit, endent of the copper ores and arsenic. WEST CARADON shares have been in good d during the week at 35*l.* to 37*l.*, and, judging from the parties buying, a much r rise may be anticipated. NEW SOUTH CARADON shares have also been in good t by a highly respectable class of shareholders. It certainly will prove most sinif some of the numerous lodes in this extensive sett do not turn out to be rich; the lodes have given large profits in the adjoining mines—South and West Caradon; eeing that the shares are selling at about 10s. to 11s., it is not much for the specu; in fact, not so much as is frequently expended in preliminary expenses in some anies, while in New South Caradon more than the present market value of the mine een expended in really useful work; and one of the most important things cond with this mine is that there is ample water-power for all purposes, thus avoiding eavy expense of a steam-engine and all its requirements, hence the calls will be very While we have such mines as East Caradon, South Caradon, Trelawny, Tincroft, Consols, &c., as dividend mines to invest in, together with many good progressive , it would appear absurd to leave money at call at the various banks, for the small t of interest at present obtainable. It cannot be urged that it would be difficult lise on mines in case of emergency, as there would be no difficulty in finding purs to any reasonable extent for the mines I have named. Ungrounded prejudice xists against British mines, but with such successes as East Caradon and others proved to be, and with such successes as East Carn Brea, Wheal Grylls, and other are likely to prove during the present year, there is no fear but that British mines old their own in the estimation of a large portion of the public.

FOREIGN MINES.

NARES.—April 26: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The 95, of Seguro's winze, is worth 3 tons per fm.; this level is opening a splendid piece bute ground. In the 85, west of Marino's winze, we have left the north lode, and driving obliquely towards the south part, and in the direction of Warne's mine; on ing the south lode we expect to find easy ground, which will greatly expedite the tion of this end.—East of Engine-shaft: South Lode: The 95, east of La Suerta , is worth 1 ton per fathom; this end has passed through a strong joint, which s to have deranged the lode. The 85, east of San Eduardo's winze, is worth 1 ton .; this level has fallen off very much lately, but, as the 75 over this point was productive, we expect it will improve again shortly. There is nothing new in the cut driving south in the 85 to notice. The lode in the 75, east of Casas winze, has one an unfavourable change of late; it is now rapidly converging to the middle The lode in the 65, west of Dea's cross-cut, yields good stones of lead, but not h to attach a value to it. The 55, east of Busto's winze, is worth ½ ton per fm.— Lode: The 75, east of Nicholas' winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; this end has uch improved, and has a very promising appearance. The cross-cut south, in has intersected the middle lode, which is large, and chiefly composed of calcareous The 65, east of Seron's winze, has greatly declined in value lately. The lode in me level, east of Seron's cross-cut, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is large, occaly yielding rich lumps of lead ore. The lode in the same level, west of Seron's cut, is worth 1½ ton per fathom, and looking very kindly indeed.—Shafts and : Crosby's Shaft: This part of the mine will be unwatered in a few days. The Jaimes' winze is large, spotted with lead, and worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in n's winze is chiefly composed of calcareous spar and lead ore. Delgada's winze h 1 ton per fm.; the lode is underlying very fast at this point. Isidora's winze r water at present. Lerido's winze is worth ¾ ton per fathom—lode small, comand regular. The lode in Duarte's winze is large, and spotted throughout with .—General Remarks: There is no material alteration in the stopes. We estimate lings for May month, 5 weeks, at 450 tons. At Warne's the pitwork has been d, and is now working very well, unwatering at the rate of 6 feet in 24 hours. l will be left dry in four days, and the 51 will be cleared in time for next report.

RTUNA.—April 26: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: fm. level, west of Gomez' winze, is worth ½ ton per fm. The 83 fm. level, west winze, has entered the large cross-course, which is much the same as in the levels. The 70, west of Henty's shaft, is worth 3 tons per fathom; this level is g a splendid run of ore ground. The 55, west of Judd's shaft, is worth ½ ton .; the lode is very small at present, but from its general appearance we expect provement shortly. The lode in the 3d level, west of Judd's shaft, continues and unproductive.—East of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 55 fathom level, east of 's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The same level, west of Donaigre's winze, is 1½ ton per fathom; this lode has a very kindly appearance. In the 45, east of s shaft, there is a small branch, but we do not expect much lead till it gets under s winze. The 2d level, east of Bartolome's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.—Shafts Winzes: The lode in O'Shea's shaft has declined in value since our last. The lode ndy's shaft is very small at present. Carro's shaft is worth ½ ton pe fm.; lode and regular, and the ground hard for sinking. El Clavel's sump-winze is worth s per fm. Muno's winze is worth 3 tons per fm.; the lode continues of a most ing and productive character. Moron's winze is worth 2 tons per fm.; lode very t and firm, and promising continuance. Duarte's winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.; large and strong.—Los Salido's Mine: The 75 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is 3 tons per fathom; lode large and open, and of a most promising and productive ance. The 65, west of Gea's winze, is also worth 3 tons per fm.; this end cons to open very valuable tribute ground. The 55, west of Salvador's winze, is worth per fm.; this end has passed through a large soft cross-course, by which the lode ntirely cut off; it is now forming again. The 45, west of Oribe's winze, is worth per fm.; the lode for some time past has shown a great underlie, and is otherconsiderably disturbed.—East of Morris's Engine-shaft: The 75, east of engine, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode appears unsettled at this point. The 65, east Gabriel shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode has undergone an unfavourable lately. The 55, east of Oialla's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode large and r. The same level, west of San Pablo's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm.; this end oved since our last report. The 55, east of San Pablo's shaft, is worth ¾ ton .; the lode is small at present. The lode in the 45, east of Muno's winze, has d in value of late; it still maintains its size and regularity.—Shafts and Winzes: migal shaft produces occasional stones of lead. The eastern end of Buenos Amigos shaft is still in the cross-course. Lopez' winze is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in Juan's winze is large, but very irregular, worth 1 ton per fm. Romero's winze is worth 1 ton per fm. Gine's winze is worth 2 tons per fm.; the lode has improved, and is of a very compact and promising appearance.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN.—H. Williams, F. Bennetts, jun., April 7: Morrison's adit has advanced 3 fms. 2 feet 4 in., intersecting a bed of grey slate, carrying iron pyrites; re-set to six men, stented 3 fms., or to cut the soapstone, at $58 per fm., an increase of $10 on the previous price. On Sewell's lode north we have broken in stope under the adit level 2 fms. 2 ft. 3 in., and obtained about 1 ton of 30 per cent. ore when dressed; having become poor, it is suspended for the present. At Kent's shaft the driving east from the 20, on the interstratified bed, has advanced altogether 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., the quartz continuing to carry occasionally some good stones of ore, and looking very kindly; but the ore not being sufficient to pay for drivage, it is suspended, according to your instructions; the stuff thus obtained is carried into pile for stamp work. The winze from the 20 to the 30 fm. level was sunk 3 fms. 7 in., but is suspended for the same reasons, and the stuff obtained put in pile for stamp work. In the 30, on the Fanny Eliza lode, in the early part of the month, stripped down the branches of ore on the western wall, and stoped from back 2 fms. 2 ft. 2 in., breaking from the two places about 3 tons of 38 to 40 per cent. ore when dressed; also drove 1 fm. 3 ft. 8 in. across the north point of the branch of ore in the 30, without reaching the ore-bearing slates. Commenced sinking on the lode from bottom of the stope, which is set to six men, at $80 per fm.; stented 1 fm., there being a good bunch of ore in the bottom; also re-set stope in back to two men, at the previous price of $22 per fm.—Dressing: Forwarded to Quebec 13 tons 9½ cwts. of 38 per cent. ore; we trust to get all now on the floors ready for spring shipment, and that the stamps will be ready to start as soon as the snow is off the ground.

NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—May 5: In the 54 north, now extended 27 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., the lode is 2½ feet wide, consisting of quartz, fluor-spar, and mundic, intermixed with small veins and spots of ore, producing some dredge work, and altogether very promising. The stopes in the back of this level are producing on the average 7*l.* per fm. The same level south is extended 16 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. In the past week we have cut through the lode in the end, where it is a foot wide, chiefly quartz scattered with ore, but not enough to value. In the 44 north, now extended 65 fms. 5 ft., the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 5*l.* per fm., with a very fine appearance indeed. The same level south is extended 37 fms. 5 ft.; the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, north of the shaft, are worth on the average 6*l.* per fm. In the 34 north, now extended 86 fms. 2 ft., the lode stoping down from the old bottoms is 4½ feet wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The same level south is extended 55 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; the whole of the lode is now carrying with the end; it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—The following parcels of copper ore have been sold since the beginning of April, from the late discovery:—

Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Price per ton.			Amount.			
12	2	0	22	£12	11	6	£152	4	3	
30	0	0	0	17	0	0	510	0	0	
3	4	2	0	12	2	0	38	17	10	=£701 2 1

The prospects of the mine are exceedingly good, and it is considered one of the most valuable mineral properties in the kingdom.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—The winze below the 20, east of Louisa's shaft, is worth 7*l.* per fm., Roderick's shaft, below the 10, is worth 8*l.* per fm., and the winze below the 10, east of this shaft, 6*l.* per fm. It should be remembered that this mine adjoins St. Ives Consols, one of the most profitable mines in Cornwall; and on the other side it has Rosewall Hill and Ransom, which lately began to pay dividends, and the 6000 shares of which are about 4*l.* each. St. Ives Wheal Allen is in only 1024 shares, nearly 8*l.* per share paid, and has two good steam-engines for pumping and stamping, respectively, and is well found in plant, &c.

NORTH DOWNS.—The district in which this mine is situated is well known for making rich deposits of copper ores under each other, called the first, second, and third courses of ore; the supervening portions of the lode being disordered by uncongenial killas, elvans, &c. The first course of ore commenced in the 30; at the 50 it is 50 fms. in length, worth on an average 45*l.* per fathom, but as it is rapidly dipping east towards the great cross-course its entire length is not yet ascertained. The 60, however, is rapidly nearing the western end of this ore, so that more of its extent will be seen shortly. In driving the 40, after it had passed through the ore, and through many fathoms of disordered ground, the lode suddenly improved, and is now yielding 3 tons of ore per fm.; this is, no doubt, an offshoot of the great deposit, and indicates plainly where the great deposit will be met with in the 60 fm. level. The engine-shaft is being sunk on the course of the lode, and is now clear of the elvan course, the strata are highly congenial for mineral, and during the last few fathoms sinking the lode has greatly improved, and is now yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom; this ore is being made by a dropper, as in the 30, and is, no doubt, the top of the second course of ore, the indications being in every way similar to those in the 30, and the ore of the same character.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—These mines have been inspected by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, and his report may be regarded as generally satisfactory. The rising ground eastward, together with the advantage possessed in the use of water-power for draining and drawing ores, renders the sett capable of being worked with less cost than most Cornish and Devon mines. He remarks that the ground hitherto explored in the deeper workings is not very rich, and is not very easy to work; but the extent seems to be considerable, and should, therefore, be worked on as large a scale as circumstances will admit of. A limited scale of working ground of this value cannot leave any profits, after the current cost of the establishment, and that of sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., is met; he, therefore, recommends a continuance of all the work now being carried on, and also the driving of the deep adit to communicate it with Gard's shaft for ventilation, for sinking Gard's shaft downward to the 36 and deeper levels. If the ore should hold on eastward from the 36 and 46, and deeper still, which is probable, Gard's shaft must be the principal working shaft, both for draining below the 36 and drawing the ores. The granite and the siliceous rock lying on it, which is unproductive for some 30 fms. in length east of the granite, will not be met with at Gard's until sunk a great depth. In order to carry out this work as fast as possible, he thinks more capital is necessary, unless some discovery be made beyond what can be calculated on with confidence. He does not think any agents can, by working on the plan recommended above, raise ores enough to meet the cost of working. He should like to provide capital for the next 12 months working of (say) 2000*l.*

NORTH ROBERT.—A fine pile of copper ore is getting ready for next sale, and the appearance of the mine is far better than would be supposed from the present market price of shares, which, indeed, are selling for less than the value of the materials on the mine.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—The rich grey copper ore lode has now been cut in the 40, worth 25*l.* per fm., and a rich lode in the bottom of the shaft, which will at once be resumed sinking. Dividends will be given, it is hoped, in September next. The mine is looking well, and it must be most satisfactory to those adventurers who have held out so long, and paid their calls regularly, and brought the mine by perseverance to this state.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Another of the Providence lodes has lately been cut; it is opened on a little in the 30, and opening good tribute ground. This mine, it is expected, will shortly become a prize.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—After a long period of depression this mine is again looking up. The ends east and west have much improved, and the pitches throughout more productive than for some time past. The ground in the cross-cut in the 45 (a most important point) is more favourable for driving, and good progress is making in it. The success of this, the oldest "modern" mine in the neighbourhood, is of great importance, and would give considerable impetus to the district, in which are several young mines, who owe their existence to the enterprise of the adventurers in Ashburton United.

GOONZION.—This mining sett is situated in the parish of St. Neot, adjoining the well-knonn Caradon district. The mine is divided into 2000 shares, 10s. per share paid. The extent of the sett is about 500 acres, having sufficient water-power for all mining purposes, and a powerful water-wheel, with stamps, is being erected. An adit level has been driven on one of the lodes, producing tin and copper ore to the value of 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom, and opening ground that will let at low tribute. This mining sett embraces the lodes of Wheal Mary and Wheal Sisters, the former mine returned from the north tin lode 18,000*l.* worth of tin at a shallow depth; operations are about being commenced in this part of the sett. Wheal Sisters was working from 1845 to 1849, and returned upwards of 3000 tons of copper ore from the south lode. This mine is about being resumed working, and from reliable information as to the position of the mine when suspended in 1849 returns will quickly be made.

NORTH TRELAWNY.—The cross-cut is being driven to cut the lode in the 74 fm. level. There is a splendid lode in Wheal Ludcott, in the 70, not far from North Trelawny boundary; and having upwards of a mile on the course of the lode, something good is likely to turn up.

WHEAL PROSPER present the elements soon to become a large-producing and profitable mine, the Porth-cue lode turning out so well in the 20 is a great boon to the undertaking. There is now a good branch of copper ore in the 30, but which is a considerable distance behind the 20; this augurs well for a lasting course of ore. Trewavas lode, which yielded about 180,000*l.* worth of copper ore in the adjoining mine, will be cut in a few fathoms more driving; this is another good feature in the mine, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained on reaching this object. The ground is easy to explore, consequently it will take but a short time to accomplish it.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—This mine is expected to be one of the prizes of the Caradon district. The lode at present worked on is the rich caunter lode of South Caradon, and depth only is required to find it as productive as its rich neighbour. The lord of the mine and his friends hold one-half the shares, and the remaining are principally held by persons who will not dispose of them. A few days since some of the principal shareholders paid the mine a visit, and were agreeably surprised at its favourable prospects. An engine is to be erected at once, and all possible dispatch made in developing the resources of this valuable property.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—The lode at Trevenen engine-shaft is improved to 35*l.* per fm. No. 1 stope, in bottom of the 170, is worth 14*l.* per fm.; No. 2 stope, 15*l.* per fm.; No. 1 stope, in back of the same level, 10*l.* per fm., and the stope in bottom of the 140, 6*l.* per fm. The 170 end is yielding a little tin, and in a short time they will have three levels being driven in the whole ground, with the great cross-course ahead. This celebrated mine is likely to resume its former richness at a time when the price of tin was half what it is now. The local management has lately been changed, and this has greatly increased the confidence of the shareholders in the results.

NEW CROW HILL.—The lode in the 70 has yielded in the last few feet more lead than before, but not yet enough to value. The appearances are encouraging. In the 35 and 55 there is no alteration, the lodes producing good work. The lode in the adit is not quite so good. We sampled 6 tons of lead ore on Thursday.

EAST WHEAL GRYLLS.—Middle Lode: The 20 is driving east, at 2*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 8*l.* per fathom. In cross-cutting north in this level the ground is a little harder than it was last month, the present price for driving being 2*l.* 10s. per fathom.—South Lode: In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 20 the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of tin; price for sinking 2*l.* per fathom.—Eastern Lode: The whim-shaft is down 6 fms. 3 ft. from surface, and about 6 fathoms more sinking will get under the ancients' workings, where we expect to meet with some profitable ground; this shaft is sinking at 10s. per fathom.

CROOKHAVEN.—The shareholders in this mine are at length in a fair way to be rewarded for the patience they have shown, as a most important change has taken place on attaining the depth of 60 fms., and there is little doubt now but that the mine will prove highly productive after sinking a few fathoms more, which may speedily be done, as the ground has become much easier. The veins of yellow copper ore now met with are represented by Capt. Tonkin to be as rich as any he has ever seen. The late captain (Henry Thomas), admitted by all to be a first-rate miner, always predicted success for the Crookhaven Mine should the 70 fm. level be reached; his prediction, it is hoped, will prove true.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: The lode in the 42 is turning more into its regular bearings, but being under the influence of the cross-course I do not expect to come into the ore ground for about 3 fms. further driving. The lode in the winze sinking under the 32 is producing a little lead, but hard for sinking. The stope in back of the 32, south of engine-shaft, is looking better, and producing about ¾ of a ton per fm. We have some good ore standing in the back of the 32, north of winze, and on which we shall place some men to work. We have completed the shipment of 26 tons of ore.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Thomas, T. Hosking, May 7: In the 160, east of Davey's engine-shaft, we have just met with a small branch of ore of good quality, and which has the appearance of improving. In the 150, east of the above shaft, the lode is as last reported; worth 8*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of the said level is holed to the 140, and we shall now take down the lode. The 140, east from cross-cut, on the north lode, is as last reported, producing a small quantity of ore. In the 140 cross-cut north the end is mixed with mundic and spar, similar to what it was in the cross-cut to the east just before cutting the lode.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—Wm. Edwards, May 5: On Friday last we held our tutwork setting for May, and tribute for May and June, when the following bargains and pitches were let:—The 78 end, east of Hobson's engine-shaft, to drive by six men, at 9*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is about 10 in. wide, producing a little tin, with an improving appearance. The winze to sink in bottom of the 67 east, by six men, at 8*l.* per fm.; no lode has been taken down since the commencement, but is showing rich work for tin on the south part. The 67 end west to drive by two men and two boys, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm., and 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* for tin; the lode averages 8 in. wide, and produces very rich work for tin, having greatly improved in the last 6 ft. driving. The 46 cross-cut to drive south, by six men, at 8*l.* 8s. per fm.; the men to continue to work from early Monday mornings to late on Saturday nights. Seven pitches in back of the 67, east and west of Hobson's engine-shaft, to twenty men and three boys, at an average rate of tribute of 8s. 7d. in 1*l.*; three in the back of the 65, east and west of Parry's shaft, on Beam lode, to six men and three boys, at an average tribute of 10s. in 1*l.*; two in old ground, east of Parry's, to four men and two boys, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*; and one in the back of Teague's deep adit level, east of shaft, to two men, at 10s. in 1*l.*—all at a standard of 60*l.* per ton. The traming, filling, and landing, to eleven men, at 41*l.* 5s. per month, for two months; the taker to pay all cost. All the surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. J. Mitchell, May 8: On Saturday last the cross-cuts was set to drive north in the middle adit level, towards the main part of the north lode, by six men, at 7*l.* 7s. per fm., 2 fms. stent, the men to tram their own stuff, and to work stem time. The ground is a little harder for driving, owing to being mixed with spar.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, May 6: The lode in the 130, east of the new engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore. The lode in the 115 west is 2 ft. wide, saving work. The lode in the winze sinking in this level is unproductive. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 west is worth 3 tons per fm. Yandell's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 18 in. wide, unproductive. Woolcock's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 58 east is 15 in. wide, producing nothing to value. The lode in the 47 west is of the same character as last reported. Parker's stopes, in back of the 47 east, are yielding 2 tons per fathom. Rule's stopes, in back of the 35 east, are worth 2½ tons per fm.

BILLINS.—May 8: Since last advised, the progress of sinking the western shaft has been much retarded, owing to a very hard bed of chert having being met with, which has lasted nearly 3 yards in thickness to sink through, but the ground is much improving, and seems likely to be approaching a flat. The eastern shaft is sunk down to the 80, and the men are set to cut a lodge for the whim to draw up to surface from this depth; the lode at this depth is rather narrow, but there is a rib or ore about 2 inches wide, going east in a very dark-coloured limestone. We cannot make a trial on this branch of ore now without interfering with the shaftmen, who are too near at present.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, May 6: South Lode: We have sunk about 5 feet in this shaft the last week; the lode is still about 3 ft. wide, carrying tin, but not sufficient to value.—Roberts's Lode: The south branch west of the present end still continues to hold good, but the branch opened on 20 fms. further east is not so large, neither is it so rich for tin as in this branch further west. The lode in the 17, going east, is about 6 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, all saving work. The tribute pitches are without alteration. I am sorry to say for the last nine days very little has been done in our stamping. The Morley Clay Works are now using nearly all the water, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, so while dry weather continues, I fear we cannot calculate on our stamps working more than a third part of their time. I expected to have sent away our samples to-day, but being thrown back in our stamping on account of the scarcity of water for the past nine days, I cannot see my way clear to send samples before Thursday or Friday next.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—J. Lester, May 8: The 40 fm. level is extended west of winze 8 fms., and I am glad to inform you for the whole distance that part of the lode contains a good mixture of lead ore, set to four men, at 90s. per fathom; ten men to cut down the lode north of level, west of winze, at 80s. per fathom. The lode is 3 fathoms wide, and so far as yet proved is looking very well. We are putting in a footway down the winze from the 17; when completed we shall set a bargain to drive north, where I hope we may also find a productive lode. Our dressing is getting on well towards another sampling.

BRYN GWIOG.—F. Evans, May 5: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 75, is large and orey throughout—present value from 2 to 3 tons per fm.; it is composed of hard spar, carbonate of lime, with locks or vughs, and spare for sinking. The 75 west is hard and poor. The stope in roof of this level is worth from 2 to 3 tons per fm. for 7 or 8 ft. long. The 75 east is poor; I have put these men to sink a winze in bottom of this level, about 10 fms. east of shaft, not only to prove some lead ground we have seen in the bottom, but to ventilate the next level below. The winze sinking below the 66 fathom level, 30 fms. west of engine-shaft, is in a lode worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, and is highly promising. No. 1 stope, in back of the 66 west, is worked up to blue shale; and, with the exception of a small lock of lead on the south wall of the lode, is to all appearance completely worked out. No. 2 stope is also worked out, so far as the vein or lode is concerned, but we think the regular vein of ore is gone north and east of the lode, and we are now sinking after it; the present value is about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. As there is from 20 to 30 fms. from this point to the engine-shaft, and as we think the ore ground at the shaft is connected with the run of lead just alluded to, we have put a party of men to rise in the back of the 66 to intercept it. If this run of ore proves to be continuous from No. 2 stope eastward, it will be an important thing for the mine. The ore ground about, or east from, No. 2 sump is much the same as last reported—present value from 6 to 7 tons per fm. The Nos. 1 and 2 stopes having fallen off affected our sampling, and we could not, therefore, sample more than 35 tons of lead ore to-day. Every part of the mine is carefully attended to, and the interest of the 60 watched in every possible way.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach: The lode in the 25, west of cross-cut, is still from 18 in. to 2 feet wide, but not good enough for dressing; it contains spots of ore only. The walls are well defined, and the accompanying strata congenial for lead ore; ground at present a little stiffer for exploring than usual. In the 10 east, on the north part of the north lode, it has been opening this week, and assuming a more encouraging appearance than it has for some time past; if we meet with ore here, as I have now reason to anticipate, it will be of great importance to the adventure. Nothing has occurred in any other part of the mine requiring comment this week.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, May 5: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday last:—The 50 to drive west on the caunter, by two men, at 4*l.* per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide producing stones of ore. The 50 east, by four men, at 5*l.* The 50 cross-cut north, by two men, at 5*l.* The 33 west, on the caunter, by four men, at 8*l.* 10s. per fathom; lode 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, and occasional stones of ore. The 33 west, on the north lode, by two men, at 5*l.* per fm. The 20 west, on the caunter, by two men, at 4*l.* 10s.; and the 20 cross-cut north, by two men, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, May 6: The engine lode, in the 68 east, maintains its size, and carries a leader of fluor-spar and strong spots of yellow ore; the ground also is easier for driving than it has hitherto been. In the cross-cut south we have met with two branches, showing good spots of ore. There is no new feature in the north cross-cut. The Menadue lode, in the 54 east, is not quite so large as when last reported on; it, however, still yields good stones of ore, and is looking likely to open out again very soon. There is no other alteration in the mine worthy of notice.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, May 5: In driving the 54, north of cross-course, the lode is producing saving work for lead ore, but very spare for driving; I find by dialling the ground that we have not yet got the main part of the lode, and have put the men to drive towards the footwall in an oblique direction, in order to ascertain the size and value of the lode; this end is driving by six men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 42, about 5 fms. ahead of the 54, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 1½ ton of lead per fm. for length of winze (9 feet); sinking by six men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. In the 42, driving north-west on the cross-course, we have intersected, or cut, the caunter lode on the south side of the level, and is, so far as seen, just of the same character as in the level above; we have not yet opened on it, my object being to cut this lode to the north of the cross-course; probably we shall have 8 or 9 fms. more to drive on the cross-course to accomplish this, as I find the lode is hove to the west, the same way as our main lode, which was hove at this level 8 fms. There is a beautiful channel of ground to the north of the cross-course, and I am strongly of opinion that the caunter when found to the north of the cross-course will be a good and productive lode; this end is driving by four men, at 3*l.* 15s. per fm. The stope in back of the 42 is still producing 18 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 22 are not so productive as formerly, producing at present ½ ton of lead per fm.; stoping by four men, at 55s. per fm. The 42 north and 32 south are suspended in order to have a full pare of men to sink the winze in bottom of the 42.

CARN CAMBORNE.—Wm. Bishop, jun., May 6: The shaftmen have been engaged during the last month cutting ground for barrow-road at the 13 cross-cut south; this cross-cut was started by the old party from near the centre of the shaft or part we now want for the engine-shaft; they have all secured the shaft above this level, which was weakened by a branch crossing it; the levels are also cleared and made available for a fork, and pent-house fixed, so on Saturday last, it being setting-day, we set the shaft to six men to square the present bottom, and sink the shaft 6 ft., fix bearers and cistern, and fix the lift, for 30*l.* Clarke's lode at this level, in the eastern end, is 18 in. wide in the bottom of the end, and composed of prian, mundic, black and yellow copper ore, and will produce of the latter ½ ton per fathom. The western end on this lode is at present poor. The sump-winze on the great north lode is much the same as when last reported on—a fine-looking lode, 3 ft. wide, spotted throughout with blende, mundic, and yellow copper ore, which cannot fail to be productive when we reach the granite; I may mention that the stuff from this winze has been admired by all the miners and agents that have seen it. The different bargains at the adit level are progressing satisfactorily, and looking much the same as when last reported on.—P.S. We have intersected a branch in the east adit cross-cut 6 in. wide, composed of gossan and black ore.

CEFN CILCEN.—J. Williams, May 5: The engine-shaft, sinking under the 82 yard level, is progressing satisfactorily; the ground is favourable for sinking, and by all appearance we shall be able to sink through to the long trench this week; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not quite so good as last reported. The 82 yard level, driving west of engine-shaft, continues very good in the bottom part of the level, and rising gradually with the dip of the beds towards the back; we have sunk a little on the said bottom to test the continuance of the body of ore, and have found it going down very strong; the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 45 yard level, driving north-west on the caunter lode, the lode has become smaller and of a more encouraging character than before, and produces good stones of ore occasionally. The 45 yard cross-cut is without any alteration, but we expect to intersect the main lode daily. In the 35 yard cross-cut south a further discovery was made to-day, having intersected another branch and broke some good stones of ore therefrom, but I cannot say at present what will be the result. In the 60 yard cross-cut south the ground has changed for the better, and is easier for driving; and we calculate to have 9 or 10 feet further to drive before we reach the lode.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, May 8: We have intersected the vein in the great north cross, but as it has not been worked through, I cannot state its width; in its character it is the same as the Minera Union vein; a strong stream of water runs from it, but, fortunately for us, we have a swallow in the cross-cut south of the red vein shaft which

takes the whole of the water. The 40 yard level, driving west from Pugh's shaft, is without alteration since last report.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—R. Kendall, J. Penberthy, May 3: The lode in the 80, west of engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 70, west of engine-shaft, is split into two branches, but is yielding some good stones of ore. The lode in the 50, east of engine-shaft, on the new south lode, is worth 2*l.* per fm. The rise in back of the 40, on the new south lode, is worth 10*l.* per fm., and is looking very well. The lode in the 50, west of the cross-cut, on King's lode, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 15*l.* per fm.; the same lode, east of cross-cut, is producing stones of ore. King's shaft is 8 fms. below the adit level; sinking by eight men as fast as possible; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, which is a good indication; we are expecting a good and productive lode in this shaft every fathom in sinking.—Trenow: The lode in the 45, west of Norden's shaft, is 4 feet wide, composed of white iron, spar, mundic, blende, and some good stones of copper ore, but not much to value yet; the character of this lode is very kindly. We are looking forward for a great improvement in this part of the mine in every fathom driving; the lode in the same level east is 5 ft. wide; lode not taken down yet.

CLARA UNITED.—Jas. Lester, May 7: The 20 has been extended east 4 fms. 0 ft. 3 in. during the past month; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead ore, and about ½ ton of blende per fm.; set to four men, at 90s. per fm. The 32 fathom level east has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft.; the lode is small and poor. I have for the present suspended this, and put the men to cross-cut about 12 fms. behind the present end, as by the dialling there must be a portion of the lode gone off in that direction. The water from the winze east of boundary shaft is not yet drained. I have, until such is done, set the men to stope in back of the 32, east of winze, at 50s. per fathom. The stope west of winze, in back of the 32, to six men, at 50s. per fm.; the lode on an average is worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In consequence of the surface water being rather scarce, I have not yet attached the rods to the pumping-wheel, to get water out from quarry shaft to drive the cross-cut agreed upon at the meeting last week, but will do so as soon as we have sufficient water for that purpose.

COED MAUR POOL.—M. Wasley, May 7: The weather has proved wet and stormy here during the past month, and very much impeded the surface operations. However, I am glad to inform you that the preparations for sinking are completed, the line of rods all up, and the boundary shaft sinking since Monday last. As far as yet seen the ground is not unfavourable for working, so that we are in strong hopes of making good progress in the sinking as our drainage powers are calculated as well as possible with the materials here. The western end driving on the Chandler's north lode in the Fridd ground is yielding a fair quantity of ore, and looking much as last reported. The eastern end on the same lode in the Coed ground is improving, and producing stones of ore, but not yet to value. We are driving the north-east end on the new lode; the ground is stiff for working, but it is worthy of our notice, as the lode is productive and improving in value. We shall attempt the sinking at Wasley's shaft some time this month, if possible. The quantity of ore at the quay and on the mine, in addition to the 20 tons sold and the royalty paid, is 13 tons, in the course of dressing. I may add that all our prospects throughout the mine are looking good and encouraging.

CRANE.—H. Skewis, May 7: There is an improvement in the 20, west of the whim-shaft; the lode is now 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, jack, lead, and copper ore, and is altogether a very promising lode. The rest of the mine without change to notice.

CROOKHAVEN.—W. Tonkin, May 3: I find during the past month that the plat has been cut to my satisfaction, and in cutting the plat we have cut through about 3½ feet of orey ground, composed of small branches of rich yellow copper, increasing in size as we go down, mixed with a light coloured killas. This being setting-day, I have set to the men to cut the necessary ground for room for a penthouse, and for cutting ground to take up a feeder of water to throw it into the cistern, for 7*l.* Likewise I have set the engine-shaft to sink 2 fms. under the 60, at 20*l.* per fathom. Had the water not been so quick I could have got it done cheaper. In western trial shaft, driving south, the ground is of the same promising nature, composed of elvan and quartz, mixed with copper. I have taken the men from this driving at present. Seeing the great necessity of ventilating the 60, I have put them to prepare a place, and at the 40 for sinking on the Gozzen lode to the 60.

CROWLWM.—J. Roach: In the deep adit west we have just driven through a north and south branch, 18 in. wide, composed of clay-slate, lead, quartz, friable spar, and a little mundic, and spots of lead ore, but I believe the principal portion of the great cross-course is still a little in advance of the end of ground which we hope to intersect at an early date.

CUDDRA.—Francis Puckey, Edward Dunstan, May 8: We have completed the sinking of Walker's shaft to the 75. The men are now engaged in casing and dividing the shaft from the 60 to the 75, and expect to get the whim-kibble to that level by to-morrow morning; we shall then commence to cut the plat, and make preparations for extending levels both east and west of the shaft on the course of the lode, where we have reason to expect we shall open good tin ground. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60 fm. level, west of the shaft, is very large, and producing some good work for tin. We have cut into the lode 9 ft., and have not yet reached the north wall. In consequence of the lode being very hard at this point, we have commenced sinking the winze in the killas under the lode, where we shall be able to take down the lode to much greater advantage. The 100 cross-cut is extended south, west of Tickel's shaft, 3 fms. The ground is still mixed with branches, and spare for driving.

CWM ERFIN.—May 6: The lode in the 45, going west of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the same level, going east of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, yielding occasional spots of ore, but not to value. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, 20 fms. east of boundary, is 4 feet wide, and worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 5 fms. east of boundary, yields ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 32, going east of boundary, yields ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 30 fms. east of the boundary, yields 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the same level, 25 fms. east of boundary, yields 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 5 fms. east of boundary, is 2 yards wide, worth from ¾ to 1 ton of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the same level, about 90 fms. east of cross-cut, yields from ¾ to 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20, about 15 fms. east of the boundary, yields 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 2 yards wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, about 100 fms. east of cross-cut, is worth from ¾ to 1 ton of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the same level, 25 fms. east of cross-cut, yields 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 10 yields 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of the 10, 60 fms. east of the cross-cut, is worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. We this day sampled 50 tons of lead ore.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, May 6: George and Charlotte: In the deep adit level the lode will produce from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. We have taken down the lode in the winze sinking below the Midway level; it will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. We have commenced a rise against the winze, in which the lode is of the same value as the end.—William and Mary: The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 10, and is going down with the lode standing to the north of shaft. In the 10 east the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fm. In the stope in the bottom of the deep adit level, west of western winze, the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In the adit level cross-cut south we have met with a small branch, producing a little yellow copper ore, to the south of which the ground is a little more spare for driving. In the 12, west of water-wheel shaft, the lode is still of a very promising character.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, May 7: The character of the strata in the engine-shaft, 4 fms. below the 88, improves, being composed principally of peach, flookan, and quartz. I have re-sett the shaft to nine men, at 15*l.* per fm., and hope, now that the water is greatly subsided, to progress in the completion of the present sink with equal dispatch as on former occasions. The end recently commenced on the course of the leader to the east of the shaft, in the 88, presents a very kindly appearance; the product from this point indicates a change for the better; the leader consists of mundic and quartz, with spots of yellow copper ore intermixed; its composition is exactly similar to the 78 east, previously to coming upon the copper ore discovered in that level; the end is driven by three men and three lads, at 6*l.* per fm. We have reached a breast-head or wall in the cross-cut to the west of shaft in the 88; the wall is compact and well defined, with an underlie south of about 3½ or 4 feet per fm., and the water issues with great force from the remotest part of the driving; we have nearly completed squaring the ground for the size of the cross-cut upon the wall, and hope in a day or two to break it through, to ascertain partially what is deposited beyond the present point; the cross-cut if driven by six men, at 10*l.* per fm. The present speed of the engine is nine strokes per minute.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewe, W. Arthur, May 7: We have cut the south lode in the 80 cross-cut south of engine-shaft; the lode is 1 foot wide, with good spots of yellow copper ore. There is no change in the 70 west, on the south lode, as the men are now rising in the back of this level. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

EAST BEAM.—J. Webb, May 8: We have driven 13 feet since the setting (this day week) through tough ground, and we are now about 9 fms. south from the north lode. During the last twenty-four hours the end has been letting out much water, and we calculate this will continue until we cut into the south lode. If this lode is going down with 2 feet underlay we have 2 fms. further to drive to cut into it. The character of the ground is very congenial for tin.

EAST BUDNICK AND MOUNT.—Wm. H. Reynolds, May 6: In the 17 south the ground is better, and the lode spotted with lead. The lode in the 26 is small, but we think we are near a change.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, May 7: In the 50, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is 4 feet wide, and will produce 8 tons of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton; the present end is 40 fms. to the west of the cross-course. In the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 7*l.* per ton. In the 40, east of the cross-cut, the lode will produce 4 tons of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton. In the 40, east of the western shaft, the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. In the 50, east of the cross-course, the middle lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. We are again sinking the engine-shaft below the 50.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, May 6: In the 40 the ground has become softer, with a little water issuing from the end, from which I anticipate we are getting near the lode. In the engine-shaft good progress is being made in sinking. The engine and pitwork in good order, and working well.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—William G. Gard: The lode in the 36 east has improved, and will yield 4 tons of good ore per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine to notice. We have sampled 103 tons, produce 4⅞; 54 tons, produce 7=157 tons.

EAST JANE.—J. Vercoe, H. B. Vercoe, May 6: Western Lode: The lode in the adit end is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of flookan, carbonate of iron, quartz, and lead, and will produce of the latter about 12 cwts. per fm.: there has been a temporary falling off in the value of the lode, owing to its being split, but the branches are now coming together, and no doubt will further improve in a day or two. The stopes in the back of this level will produce about 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. The new shaft is sunk about 14 fms. from surface; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of lead.—Middle Lode: The lode in the adit end is becoming more settled as we get off the influence of the cross-course; it is now about 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan, flookan, quartz, and a little mundic. We have sold 20 tons of lead to the trustees of the Treffry Estate, at 13*l.* 2s. per ton. The engineers are making good progress in the erection of the engine.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, May 7: Boorman's shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 40; the lode here is at present poor. The lode in the 40, west of Boorman's shaft, is a little improved, now worth 5*l.* per fm. We have cut the Providence Mines Comfort cross lode in the 30 fm. level, west of Boorman's shaft; this lode is producing good stones of tin, but as yet there is not sufficient ground open to prove its value; it is likely, however, to be very valuable.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, May 3: In the 55 east the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. The stope over the said level is worth 13*l.* per fm. We shall commence Hallett's shaft below this level in the course of next week, where we calculate to open some good ore ground. In the 55 west the lode is about 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and stones of copper ore; we have confidence in this being a good lode as we approach the dip of the ore as seen in the bottom of the 43. We have re-set the winze below the 43 west; the water is but little, being partially drained by the 55; the lode in this winze is worth 24*l.* per fm. In the 43 cross-cut the ground is harder than for some weeks past. Our pitches in the upper levels are declining, but the prospects at the bottom of the mine are cheering.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, May 8: The lode in the adit level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is 6 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mundic, &c.—a very fine lode indeed.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, May 3: The ground both in the 40 cross-cut and the flat-rod shaft is still highly congenial for copper, but having been harder than before, we have not in the past month made the usual progress; still there are indications of improvement, which in all probability will shortly take place.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—F. Pryor, May 3: The adit level, east of Dunsford's shaft, is presenting an improved appearance since the meeting: set at 7*l.* 17s., former price 8*l.* 10s. The 15 east is also changing for the better, and I am of the opinion it will still further improve as we approach the winze referred to in our report; present price 7*l.* 10s., former price 9*l.* The 15 west is driven east 9 ft.; the driving has, and is still presenting, such appearances as justify our going deeper, which cannot be done to any advantage without the aid of a small engine for pumping and winding. I may as well mention that at this point in the adit level the lode and channel of ground are not to be surpassed, if we may judge from appearances, as regards indications for the production of copper. After again giving this speculation my best attention, not only the lode we are now driving on, but others which we have seen in the cross-cut, warrant the erection of an engine, and I shall lay the same before the committee for their approval; and those who are not desirous of making the outlay, I will take their interest, at the rate spent since I have had the mine, with 5 per cent. added.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, May 7: There is no particular alteration in the shaft since our advice on Monday. At the 45 east we are getting out of the influence of the cross-course, where there is a good branch of ore, yielding about 2 tons per fm.—a kindly lode. There is a good lode of tin in the 45 west, worth full 10*l.* per fm. All the other places are looking much the same.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, May 7: Homersham's Shaft: The lode in the 120 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and flookan; ground favourable for progress. In the 110 east, cross-cutting south, the ground has been capelly and hard, and letting out water freely, which makes the progress slow. In Frewin's cross-cut north, in the 110, the lode has been cut in two about 5 ft., composed of capel, quartz, prian, iron, and a little rich grey copper ore—a very kindly lode, and letting out a quantity of water. In the 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, peach, and rich stones of yellow and black oxide of copper ore. Vigar's No. 2 rise, in the back of the 100 fm. level, on the north part of the lode, is communicated to the north part of the lode driven on in the 88. The men are placed to drive east on the north part of the lode east of Vigar's No. 2 rise; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and produces 1 ton of rich ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 2 winze, is suspended. The men are placed to stope the back of the 100, on the north part of the lode, to the west of Piper's rise; the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm. In the rise in the back of the 88 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the rise in the back of the 66 the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, &c.; ground spare for progress. In the 88 fm. level, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the driving has been continued north to prove the lode in that direction.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—T. Gregory, May 8: The lode in the 20, west of engine-shaft, is 2½ feet wide, producing stamps work of a very promising character. In the 20 cross-cut north we have intersected some branches which contain a little ore. In the 20 cross-cut south the ground is very much improved for driving. The end is very wet, and good progress is being made towards the south lode, which we are daily expecting to intersect. The sinking of the engine-shaft for the 35 will be resumed at once. We have built the burning-house, the roof of which will be put on in a few days.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, May 3: There is no particular change in the appearance of the lode in the points in operation during the past week. We purpose to cut through and take down the south part of the lode in the 36 west, in order to prove its value, at which point it has every appearance of being very large, and producing ore to the amount of about 3 tons per fm. The tribute pitches are much the same as when last reported, and yielding fair quantities of ore.

— G. Rowe, May 5: Saturday last being our monthly setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 36 west to drive on the north part of the lode, by four men, stent the month, at 3*l.* 15s. per fm. To take down and cross-cut the south part of the lode—not taken; to clear, timber, and secure a run in back of the 50 west, 5 fathoms stent, at 15s. per fm. A tribute pitch in back of the 50, by two men and two boys, for two months, at 8s. 6d. in 1*l.* Also one pitch in the same level, by two men, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, May 3: We have cleared the engine-shaft in the past week 9 feet, and have met with a cross-cut driven north. In the 35 we find the water just the same as for some time past, from five to six strokes per minute. We purpose clearing this cross-cut to the north lodes. We have cleared the 32, east of Job's shaft, on New Briggan lode, about 15 fathoms; the lode in the back of this level is partially stoped away. What now remains I have no doubt will be taken away at a high tribute, as Morcom's shaft is now being cleared 4 fathoms below the 10, and still full of stuff below. The 10 is cleared east of said shaft 40 fathoms, and west from 20 to 30 fms.; there is not much of this ground taken away in back of this level; lode generally poor. The cross-cut driving north of this shaft at the deep adit level, on the cross-course, to intersect the tin lode, is progressing favourably. All other work is going on satisfactorily.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, May 6: There is no change of importance since my last.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, May 7: The lode at Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 140, is 6 feet wide, producing some rich work for tin, worth 40*l.* per fm. The lode in the 140, east of Lyle's shaft, is 4 or 5 feet wide, a very rich course of tin, worth 70*l.* per fathom. In the 140 west no lode has been taken down, but we shall commence taking it down in a day or two, when we will inform you of its value. We have opened on the lode in this level about 8 fms. in length, including the shaft, and have taken it down for 6 fms.; it never looked so well as at present. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

GREAT TYWARNHAILE.—J. Hampton, J. Daw, T. Hampton, May 5: The 80 is dry, and we are making preparations to go below that level. On setting-day we put four men to drive a cross-cut, north of Hayne's, at the 70, a little to the west of this shaft; the result is, we have cut a lode, but have not seen sufficient of it to report its value; we have cut into it about a foot, and for that width find it very good; this is a new feature, and making away west all in whole ground makes it the more valuable. We may, possibly, be able to say more about it to-morrow, when we will write you. We are talking of putting two more men (if approved of) with the four now at work.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Delbridge, J. Petherick, R. Giles, May 5: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, the lode is 3 ft. wide, a little tin ground—very wet. In the 120 west the lode is large, but poor. In the 120, east of Offord's, the lode is small and poor. In the 110, east of Offord's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 8 tons per fathom. Wasley's winze, below the 100, is yielding 10 tons per fm.; No. 2 winze, below the 100, 10 tons; the 100, 20 tons; Colman's winze, below the 90, 6 tons per fm. At Mathew's shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a little ore—good for tin. In the 90 end east the lode is large, producing a little tin, but not much to value. In the 80 winze no lode has been taken down. In the 70 east the lode is 7 ft. wide, poor. In the 50 east the lode is 7 ft. wide, poor. Walker's shaft is in good ground; no lode to notice. We have cut the lode below the bottom of King's shaft, yielding good work for tin, but not yet cut through. In the 70 there is no change no notice. In the 50 west no change. At Boscawen's we have fixed the plunger to the 50, and completed the shaft to that depth; also dropped the sinking-lift to the 60, and now drained to that point; in a few days from this time we shall see the level. We have sunk Kitelee's shaft 8½ fms. below the 40. In the present week we hope to hole to the 50, and continue the sinking to the 60. Hunter's shaft is sunk to the 14, and the same rising above the 40. We are driving the 30 south cross-cut, and clearing the 30 north cross-cut; also preparing to drive the 50 west, when we have a shaft to draw up the stuff. Our machinery is in good order, and in a fair way of drawing. We hope by the end of this month to have the bottom lift at work.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, May 7: The ground in the engine-shaft, below the 52 fm. level, remains good for sinking, and the men are making rapid progress. The ground by the side of the lode, at the 52 fm. level east, is improving every foot we drive, and the lode becoming more porous, letting out water freely, which is draining the 40 fm. level above. The ground in the 52 west is much the same as last week. The 40 fm. level west is still yielding good saving work, and likely to improve; at the same level east the lode is divided by a horse of killas, the north part producing stones of copper ore occasionally. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20 fathom level is producing good work; this is passed over the extreme point of the 40, where we have now a good lode. The tribute pitches, upon the whole, are much the same as last week, yielding large quantities of copper ore. We sampled on Monday last, at Calstock Quay, March ores computed 267 tons, of usual quality.

GROSVENOR.—Wm. Sandoe, May 8: The 65 yard level cross-cut, going south from the whim-shaft, continues steadily to progress, without any change worthy of notice since my last report. I judge from the appearance of the end at present that we are near to the east and west lode; this, I think, may be considered a point of interest, as, should the lode before us cut good, the sett embraces it for a considerable length, and all in fresh (or new) ground. The end going east at this level continues to improve, and is now producing excellent lumps of lead ore, and I have every reason to believe that this level, as it advances eastward, will lay open some valuable ore ground. The stope east of the new winze, in bottom of the 40 yard level, is producing a very good mixture of ore stuff for the washing-floors, and showing a kindly appearance. In the driving east from No. 1 stope, in back of the 40, we have still a little ore, but not of much value at present. The end going west from No. 3 shaft is producing some very nice lumps of ore, and extending west (as it is) in new ground; we have great hopes of making some profitable discoveries in this direction ere long. In the 47 yard level, going west from No. 1 shaft, the same kind of highly promising ground remains with us as stated in my last report; the very kindly appearance of which, with the many nice lumps of ore produced in the past 7 or 8 yards driving, leaves a strong impression on my mind that a large body of ore exists not far from us. On the whole, our prospects are by no means discouraging, nor have I a doubt but what a better state of things will soon appear by vigorously carrying out the different points now at work throughout the mine.

GURLYN.—J. Curtis, W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, May 7: Since our last meeting, on Feb. 4, we have fixed a 10-inch plunger-lift in Wheal Fox shaft at the 20, which shaft is now down 4½ fathoms, sinking perpendicularly by six men at 10*l.* per fathom, and will probably reach the 30 within two months from this time. The 20 is driven west 13½ fathoms through a lode from 2 to 3 feet wide, the back of which is now working by tributers at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* The 20 east is driven 13 fathoms; for the first 10 fathoms through a lode from 2 to 3 feet wide, which is now being taken away by tributers at 8s. in 1*l.*, and the last 3 fathoms the lode has been disordered by a cross-course, but it is again resuming its former kindly appearance, and we are daily expecting an improvement. We have communicated two rises east and west from the 20 to the 10, which have freely ventilated the whole of the workings. The 20 cross-cut south is down 8 fathoms, and in about 12 fathoms further will intersect Riche's lode. East of Wheal Fox shaft we have drained the lode for nearly 200 fathoms in length of the former workings, and 10 feet below the adit, and the water is daily going down. This has already opened good tribute ground, and will give employment to a great number of tributers.—Riche's Lode: The 40 west is driven 11 fathoms through a lode, the backs of which are working at 8s. in 1*l.*, and the level still passing through ground of the same valuable nature. The rise in the back of the 40 east is up 4 fathoms, and in about 9 ft. more will communicate with the old men's workings and lay open a large extent of profitable tin ground. The 20, west of Riche's shaft, is driven 4 fms. through a lode 18 inches wide, and opening good tribute ground. Behind this end we have ground working in the backs at 4s. 6d. in 1*l.*, all unwrought to surface, and to the extent of our sett westward. We have at present 54 men on tribute, varying from 4s. 6d. to 12s. in 1*l.*, at 60*l.* per ton for black tin, and 28 men on tutwork. In the last three months, we are pleased to say, the mine has not only verified our promise that the returns would meet the expenditure, but has actually left a small profit, inasmuch as the heavy cost for December and January was incurred previous to our last meeting. The general prospects of the mine are far more cheering and gratifying than at any former period, and we feel confident that Gurlyn will continue steadily to improve.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, May 2: I have set the east end to two men, at 65s. per fm.—poor for ore at present. The west end, also set to two men, is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. I send sample of 7 tons of ore nearly ready.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, May 6: The lode in the 50 west 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, and mundic—a very promising lode. In the 30 west we continue to cross-cut north, much water is issuing from the end, and more lode, it is believed, will be found there. The stopes in back of the 25 east are worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, worth 6*l.* per ton.—West Hawkmoor: The lode in the 8, west of Venner's winze, continues small.

HINGSTON DOWN.—T. Richards, May 7: All the productive points are equally as good as when last reported on, and the 85 west is promising improvement.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, May 3: The lode in the stopes in back of the 75 east is 3 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 35 east is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; worth 4*l.* per ton, opening tribute ground. There has been broken in the pitch in the back of the 35 in the past month 9 tons of ore, worth 4*l.* 10s. per ton at the present standard, and the ground is whole to surface, and for a considerable length.—Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, blende, and stones of ore. The stopes in back of the same level are set on tribute at 10s. in 1*l.* We hope to sample about 120 tons of ore, and there are about 60 tons of mundic ready for sale at quay and on the mine.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, May 5: In the 53, both east and west of shaft, we have taken down the lode. In the former the lode is large, being from 4 to 5 ft. wide, carrying some good stones of ore. In the latter the lode is composed of quartz, mundic, and stones of ore. No lode has been taken down in the 30 east since last report. The lode in the rise above the back of this level is about 3½ ft. wide, worth 3 tons, or 9*l.* per fm. All the other parts of the mine present much the same appearance as for some time past. The ground in the new shaft is still easy for sinking. We have sampled 230 tons (computed).

— Capts. Harpur and Metherell, May 8: The appearance of the lode in the bottom level (53) continues much the same as when we last reported, carrying stones of ore. In the 41 east no lode has been taken down lately. The lode in the 30 east is large, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level is about 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 12*l.* per fm. In the rise in back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, consisting of ore, quartz, and mundic, worth of the former 3 tons, or 9*l.* per fm. The tribute pitches are yielding a moderate supply of ore. In the new eastern shaft the ground continues good; down to date 14 fms. 3 ft.

LLYWERNOG.—M. Barbery, May 7: We have finished painting the 40-ft. diameter water-wheel, and the weather being very fine it has been exceedingly well done. In the course of three or four days I hope to be ready to commence pumping by the aid of the lower water-course preparatory to raising the new launders to carry the water to the top of the wheel. The embankment across the valley to form Llywernog Pool is progressing well.

LOWER PARK.—Wm. Davies, May 8: The ground in Stuart's shaft continues hard for sinking. There is no change in the 40 yard level, driving west from Stuart's shaft. The stope in back of the 40 yard level, east of Stuart's shaft, is not looking so well, having cut into a water-course, which has disordered the lode very much at present. There has been little done in the office shaft this week. We have been erecting a whimsey. We shall commence underground operations to-morrow.

LONG RAKE.—May 7: The 60 east continues to open stoping lead ground, and the whole of the lode has to be taken away, the average produce of which is about ½ ton per fm.: the ground generally is very speedy and cheap to work. We sampled yesterday 15 tons, and if the stopes, &c., continue as at present we shall sample equal, if not more, at our next sampling.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, May 3: The branches in the 57 west end are producing good stones of copper ore, and letting out more water; every prospect of early improvement. In the 50 fathom level east end the lode has improved in appearance, and yielding good stones of copper ore.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 52, is 1½ ft. wide, with small cross branches of ore, &c., dropping in from the north; I hope we shall get the shaft down to the 62 by the end of this month. In the rise in the high back of the 32 east we have met with a slide, which has divided and disordered the lode, and consequently we shall have to get up a foot or two more to ascertain the character and value of the lode above the slide. The stopes in the 42 east having been suspended for a time, the men are now in the 20 east, preparing to sink a winze on the high lode in the 32, in order to effect a communication as soon as possible, which will not ventilate both levels, but will afford us greater facilities for taking away the ore ground.

NANTEOS AND PERHIW.—H. Boundy, W. Paull, May 8: The following are the bargains let on Saturday last:—Eystumtean: The adit level to drive west of long cross-cut, by six men, 10 fms. stent, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. Row's level to drive west of No. 1 rise, by four men, 10 fms. stent, at 5*l.* per fm.; the lode in this end is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, blende, barytes, and lead ore—a very fine-looking lode. Two men will also be employed in opening the level west at the bottom of the whimsey shaft.—Perhiw: Four men to stope in bottom of the 16, at 4*l.* per fm.; lode worth 8 cwts. of ore per fathom.—Bwlchgwyn: A cross-cut to drive north in the 30, about 80 fms. east of Harding's cross-cut, where there are several branches seen taking off in a north-east direction; let to four men, 2 fms. stent, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm. All the expenses in bringing the stuff to surface are to be paid out of the above-named prices.

NANTY.—May 6: The lode in the stope over the top level, 6 fms. north of boundary, yields 7 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stope over the same, 12 fms. north of boundary, yields 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stope below the top level, south of long rise, yields 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the roadway level going north of boundary is still large, and produces good stones of ore. The lode in the stope above the same, 12 fms. north of boundary, yields 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stope above the 10, 20 fms. north of boundary, yields 15 cwts. of ore per fm. We expect in a fortnight to have communication between the 10 above the deep adit and the 30 rise in the back of the deep adit: when this is through it will be of great advantage to the mine. The lode in the stope in the back of the deep adit, 15 fms. north of boundary, is large, and yields 14 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the deep adit is still large, and will produce from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fathom. The dressing, &c., goes on regularly.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Lean, J. Symons, May 3: Lance's: In the 12 east the lode is about 1 ft. wide, with spots of tin only; not looking so well as last report. In the cross-cut north, from deep adit west, we have intersected a lode, which is about 6 in. wide, composed of iron and spar, but of no value. We have suspended the further extension of this cross-cut for the present. We purpose to resume the driving of the western level on Lance's lode, which we calculate will, in about 50 fms. driving, intersect several lodes, on which most extensive workings have been made by the ancients. The pitches in this part of the mine are not looking quite so well. The next two months' sampling will be about the same as last, but we shall be better able to state this when set on Wednesday. We think it desirable that Lance's shaft should be commenced to be sunk under the 12, as the approaching fine season is in every way favourable for this kind of work, and by sinking this shaft we expect to open out some good tin ground.—Hambley's Shaft: The new plunger-lift is in good course of working, and the water in fork to the 24, so that we have set Hambley's shaft to sink, and all other pitches and bargains in this part of the mine, which you will see by the setting list. In the 24 west, on old lode, the lode is promising, but poor; we expect an improvement here shortly. The lode in the 24 east, on north lode, is promising improvement, it being 1 ft. wide, producing 2 cwts. of tin per fm. In the pitch in back of this level they are driving the lode. The 12 east, on north lode, is a very kindly lode, at present yielding 3 cwts. of tin per fm. They are driving the lode in the back of this level; as far as seen at present it has a good appearance. The other pitches in this part of the mine continue to produce very fair work.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince: The 90, east of Carr's engine-shaft, is gradually improving, especially in size; lode 2 ft. wide, and worth for copper ore 1 ton per fathom; it is letting out a great quantity of water, which, in our opinion, is a very good indication. The 70, west of cross-cut, on Wheal Martha lode, is 15 inches wide, and worth full 1 ton of ore per fathom, and presenting every indication for speedy improvement. We have cleared and secured 200 fathoms of deep adit, and hope to get this level all right against the required time. The lobby level, which is driving to bring condensing water, is progressing satisfactorily, and should the ground continue as at present will be ready when wanted. The masons are getting on very well with the building for the engine-house at Good Fortune

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, May 7: In the 102, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and stones of tin. In the 82, west of Grace's shaft, the south part of the lode is worth 5*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 82 cross-cut, south of Grace's, we have intersected a lode 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, but not enough to value.

NORTH BULLER.—James B. Delbridge, May 3: In the past two weeks we have fixed a 20 fm. 6-in. lift at King's shaft, and taken the plunger-lift at the 30, fixed it at the 42, and taken away the drawing-lift from the 30 to the 42, put down 20 fms. of main rods, and made the shaft good from the surface to 8 fms. below the 55. Now there is a full force of men sinking the shaft, no time will be lost until we get the same down, as the men can make better progress in sinking now they have a lift in bottom of the shaft; the lode in the shaft is from 10 to 12 in. wide, and has a kindly appearance. We have not been doing much in the cross-cut for the past week, as the men have been to engine at King's shaft. The ground in the 78 cross-cut, towards King's shaft, is rather hard at present, and ground wet; I think we are near a branch or lode by the ground and water. Our engine, rods, and pitwork throughout the mine are working well.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, May 6: The engine-shaft is now complete to the 47, where the lode is about 3½ ft. wide, kindly in appearance, being composed principally of spar and mundic, impregnated with copper ore. The eastern end at [illegible] this level has been set to drive at 2*l.* 15s. per fm.; and the western end at 3*l.* per fm. The lode in the 35 has been small since the last report, but is again opening and looking more kindly for copper, composed principally of spar and mundic, with a small quantity of copper ore in it.

NORTH DOWNS.—May 7: The shaft (that is, the sump-shaft) is presenting a better appearance, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The 60 east is also letting out water, and producing stones of ore. Bennett's shaft is, as well, producing ore. The [illegible] east is producing 2 tons. On the whole, our prospects are more cheering.

NORTH HALLENBEAGLE.—J. Crase, E. Morcom, May 3: Bingley's engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; it will take about two months more to get the above shaft to the 30 fm. level. We have not seen any such lode in any part of the mine as there is at the bottom of Bingley's engine-shaft. There is about 3 feet of killas between the south lode and the engine lode; both lodes are about 5 feet wide, with a good leader of ore in the south lode 9 inches wide; in the engine lode occasional stones of ore. It is our opinion that these lodes will prove very productive at deeper levels. We are busily engaged about the plunger-lift, and, all being well, shall complete it by the end of next week. The lode in the winze sinking below the 18 fm. level, west of Bingley's engine-shaft, is from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 18 fm. level west is still poor. We have spent since the 31st of December, 1861, about 61 fms. of ground, and have cleared and secured about 190 fathoms of adit. The white-work lode is of a very promising character, and we believe will prove to be a rich lode at and near the junction of the engine lode. This lode should be seen about 20 fms. below the adit, near the cross-course in the western sett, as we think it is likely to make ore at the above level and place.

NORTH MINERA.—May 7: At Pugh's shaft the 45 end east is similar in all respects to what it has been for many months, with a leader of lead ore from top to bottom, varying from 4 in. to 1 ft. wide, worth at present about 30*l.* per fm.; this end, although hard, is similar to the red lode in Minera, and we only want more ground opened upon it to increase our returns. The stope in the back is now ventilated, and can be stoped with much greater advantage than previously; is worth at present about 20*l.* per fm. The caunter lode, driving north of the 35, is improved, now worth about 25*l.* per fm. [illegible] this lode, south of the 35, is worth about 10*l.* per fm. The stope in back or roof of the 25 is producing good lead, and the men are earning wages at 6*l.* per ton, but not sufficiently regular to value for a report. At the eastern shaft the 15 west is getting into the same ground as the 45, at Pugh's, is producing some lead, and very promising of an early improvement. We shall push this end on with all speed, as the communication of this with the 45, at Pugh's, will enable us to materially increase our returns; we have about 12 fms. of ground yet to drive; the stope on the north side of this level is looking well, and worth about 20*l.* per fm. In the deep level we have communicated the rise above the office level with the old workings, and have now good air to cut down the sides of the level, and down south to intersect several more productive lodes. The pitch working by Williams and partners is producing good stones of lead, and improving in depth. Lloyd's flat is as last reported, the men being now engaged in dressing their ore. We have this day delivered the 20 tons of ore sold on Tuesday to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 11*l.* 6s. per ton.

NORTH TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, May 7: The cross-cut in the 75 is extended west of the shaft 21 fms. towards the lode, and we hope to intersect it within a fortnight. We have not made such good progress as anticipated at the last meeting, in consequence of meeting with the branches seen in the levels above, which are letting out a large stream of water, which has made it troublesome for driving. In looking at the character of the lode gone down in bottom of the 65, we have no doubt of its being a good one when intersected. The pitches are producing much as for some time past.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—J. Tregoning, R. M. Kitto, May 6: The sump-shaft is sunk 9 fathoms below the 67 fm. level; lode 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and a little mundic, with the ground a little harder for sinking. We hope to complete this [illegible]

d do all work in fixing the pitwork before our next meeting. The 67 is driven east the engine-shaft 14 fathoms; lode large and poor, but from the bearing and underlie the same, we are led to believe there is still the south or main part of the lode stand-, which we have not yet seen in this level; we, therefore, recommend driving a oss-cut south to cut this part of the lode. The 57 is extended west 35 fms. 5 ft.; lode productive. A winze sinking below the 57, 9 fathoms east of the engine-shaft, down fms. 2 ft. on the north part of the lode, is down to the water; but in stripping down e upper part of this winze we find more lode standing to the south, which is yield- 1½ ton of ore per fathom. Highburrow shaft we are not able to sink for the water. winze sinking below the same level, 10 fathoms to the east of Highburrow shaft, is wn 9 feet; lode 5 feet wide, worth 20*l*. per fathom—sinking at 4*l*. 10s. per fathom. A inze sinking below the same level, 15 fathoms west of Tressider's shaft, is down 10 ft.; de 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. We expect an improvement in this inze shortly, on account of the ore ground gone over in this level further west. Tres-idder's shaft, sinking below the 57, is down 9 fms. 2 ft.; lode 7 feet wide, worth 25*l*. r fathom for tin and copper. We have sunk this shaft through a good lode of ore, and om the appearance of it, although it is now best for tin, yet we consider it to be a very od indication of our having a good lode of copper ore shortly; we shall complete this ft, and begin to drive two ends, one east and the other west, in about a fortnight from is time. A winze in the bottom of the 57 fm. level, 11 fathoms east of Tressidder's aft, is down 4 ft.; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 20*l*. per fathom, but this is suspended for the esent on account of the water. On the caunter, or part of the main lode, the lode is ft, and going off north on an angle of 40° north of east; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l*. per thom. A rise in the back of this level, about 20 fathoms east of Tressidder's shaft, is orth 1½ ton, or 6*l*. per fathom; rising at 40s. per fathom. The 57 is east of Tressider's aft about 33 fathoms; lode 4 ft. wide, worth full 30*l*. per fathom—driving by three en and three boys, at 40s. per fathom. In the last 10 fathoms driving we have gone rough a lode worth 20*l*. per fathom for copper ore. The 47 is east of Tressidder's, lode ½ feet wide, producing stones of ore; in this end we have gone through a good lode of e, and from the present indications we expect an improvement shortly. In the rise the back of the 47, west of the sump-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones ore. In the 36, east of Tressidder's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide—unproductive. In e 36, west of Waters' shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, of a very kindly appearance. We ve holed the rise in the back of the 14, east of Waters' shaft, on the middle lode, to winze sinking below the deep adit, which will work on tribute. In the deep adit level, middle lode, driving west of No. 3 shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones copper ore; driving at 3*l*. per fathom. The boundary shaft is sunk below the shallow t about 5½ fathoms; lode 6 ft. wide, worth 20*l*. per fathom for the length of the shaft ft.) Here we may expect a further improvement, and it is our opinion we are bordering a course of ore. Our tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking well. We shall mple at our usual time about 325 tons, of rather better quality ore than our last. On e whole, we consider the mine never looked better, and bids fair to improve. Ends iven since last meeting, 59 fms. 3 ft. 9 in.; cross-cut, 4 fms.; shafts sunk, 23 fms. 5 ft. n.; winzes, 14 fms. 1 ft. 8 in.; rises, 6 fms. 3 ft. 7 in.=108 fms. 2 ft. 7 in.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Wm. Godden, May 8: In Elliott's cross-cut south, at e 52, west of Murchison's shaft, the ground is not so easy for progress, and a large eam of water is issuing from the end. In the 42 end, east of Carter's cross-cut, on south part of the lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 42 end, east Crowle's winze, no lode has been taken down. In Davis's winze, below the 30, on . 1 south lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, with occasionally stones of ore. The ground in wards's cross-cut south at the 30 is much the same as it has been for some time. The rth part of the lode in the 20, west of Toll's cross-cut, is yielding saving work; Rich's pes, above the back of the same level, are worth 1 ton of ore per fm. Toll's stope, ove the back of the 20, on the south part of the lode, is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. e ground in Stancombe's cross-cut north is much the same as it has been for some ne. We are driving on the north part of the lode at the 80, west of trial shaft, which composed principally of flookan. The south part of the lode in the 42, east of Scoble's ss-cut, is worth ½ ton or ore per fm.; the stopes above the back of the same level e worth 25*l*. per fm. The ground in Rowe's cross-cut north, at the 42, towards the . 1 tin lode, is unfavourable for progress. The No. 1 tin lode has been taken down Bennett's winze, but the leading part is not so large; it is now about 9 in. wide, elding good stones of tin.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, May 8: During the past week the weather has been vourable for surface operations, and the men have made good progress in taking out ound for the foundation of the engine-house, which will be completed in a day or two; s work is being pushed forward with energy.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, May 8: There is no change of importance to notice this ek in the various workings. We are still driving on by the side of the lode in the east, from the improved character of the killas by the side of the lode, and the large eam of water issuing from it, we fully expect the lode will continue improving.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, T. Delbridge, May 3: The 110 east end s last reported, worth 35*l*. per fm. No change to notice throughout the mine since report for the meeting held yesterday.

PENHALLS.—R. Pryor, sen., Wm. Higgins, May 3: During the greater part of the three months the sumpmen have been engaged in doing the following work:—The ing of a winze from the 20 to the 30, east of the engine-shaft, cutting ground for cis- n and bearers, and fixing a 10½-in. plunger-lift at the 30, the main rods of which we to bring down from the adit; this lift was set to work on Thursday last, and is rking well; we hope to have the water again in fork against Tuesday next. In con- uence of this important work being carried out, little has been done in the sinking of shaft since our last general meeting. The lode in the 30 east is 18 in. wide, worth per fathom, the last 12 fms. in driving having opened up profitable ground, which ks well for the bottom part of the mine; this end has been driven 6 fms. 2 ft. 1 in. past quarter. Behind this end, and for 7 fms. in length, we have discovered the flat e, which is worth on an average for this length about 13*l*. per fm., and is now being ped by six men; this we consider an important feature, and it will no doubt yield a e quantity of tin. The ground in the 30 cross-cut is favourable for driving, and we daily expecting to cut the flat lode above referred to; by continuing this cross-cut ut 10 fms. further we shall intersect the lode seen in the adit level. The 30 west is pleted stoping as far west as the cross-cut, having had to stope it for 30 fms. in length, for an average height of 10 ft.; we have also driven a cross-cut south from this level he western shaft, a distance of about 11 fms., so that the water can now flow through level to the engine-shaft. The lode in the 20 east has been for some time poor; the are now engaged in driving a cross-cut north, believing the main part of the lode been heaved in that direction by the gossan; for some part of the last three months men have assisted about the alteration of the pitwork. The lode in the 10 east is n. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm.; for some time past it has been disordered by gossans slides, but has now become settled and well defined; this end has been driven 7 fms. t during the past quarter. The cutting of ground at the 30 for balance-bob, and the ssary work for dropping pitwork below this level is completed, and on Tuesday next hope to commence fixing the same; we have drawn up a 30-fm. lift of pumps out of western shaft—the water now going back to the engine-shaft through the 30; no shall be lost in fixing this important work, so as to reach the bottom of the old e, which can now be done with ease. The building of the smiths' and carpenters' , material and counting houses are finished; we have also made several alterations additions to our tin floors, and have now at work thereon thirty-six frames; these the buildings have cost some money, but will shortly repay the expense of making n. We beg, in conclusion, to make the following remarks:—1. To cut in south through gossan at the 40, as we believe another part of the lode is in that direction, and then mence driving east to come under the tin ground gone through in the level above, hich point, no doubt, good results will be met with.—2. To push on the driving of 30 east as fast as possible, as this has been, and is still, opening up profitable ground. To continue stoping on the flat lode at this level, as there is no doubt this will yield quantities of tin, as similar lodes have in Polberro (the adjoining mine).—4. To inue the driving of the 40 cross-cut north, as we believe there are good chances in direction.—5. To lose no time in forking the water below the 30, at the western ; to reach the bottom of the old mine; and seeing the different lodes and branches d about this shaft, which must unite, and the immense quantity of tin ground that been taken away, we can but hold the same opinion we have already expressed— when these points are fully developed, a good and lasting mine will be opened up.

RAED CONSOLS.—R. Stevens, May 7: There is no change of importance in the shaft since my last report. The north lode being poor at the points seen, we have ght it best to suspend the driving west on its course in the 35, and put the two men this end, and two of the men driving east, to continue the cross-cut further north, ove if there is more lode standing in that direction, and whether this is only a ch sprung off.

ROSPER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, Wm. Millett, May 8: Hosking's engine-shaft t down and made to within 4 fms. of the 60. Louisa's engine-shaft is sunk below 0 sufficiently deep for bearers and cistern. The lode in the 50, east and west of the e shaft, is large—from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing some excellent work for tin, with stones of yellow copper ore, improving in value as we progress. The winze sinking ttom of the 40, which is 10 fms. west of the 50 end, will yield 5 tons of copper ore ., also some good work for tin. In the winze sinking below the 40, east of Louisa's , the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding stamping work for tin. In the 40 west we have menced to cross-cut through the elvans, to prove the value of the lode on the north The lode in the 40, east of Hill's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, a little improved, worth 25*l*. n. for tin and copper. In the 40, west of Hill's shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, at nt unproductive. In the 30, west of Hill's shaft, there is but little change in the cter of the lode. The cross-cut lode, driving west in the 40, will yield 2 tons of quality copper ore per fm. In the same level, driving east, the lodes is 18 inches , yielding stones of copper ore. In the winze sinking below the 30, west of Henry's , the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, improved in size and value, worth for copper and 0*l*. per fm. In the 40, west of Henry's shaft, we anticipate an early improvement, end is getting close to the elvans, and is within 10 fms. of the above winze. In 0 cross-cut, driving north from Henry's shaft to intersect Murchison's lode, the pro- is rather slow, the ground being hard for exploring. We are still driving north of shaft, to intersect the cross-cut lode. The steam-stamps, pumping-engines, and machinery are working very well.

DMOOR.—T. Taylor, May 6: The 40 cross-cut is letting out more water. No al- on in the ground. We are desuing the lode in the 40 west; ground favourable; I we are opening up a good piece of ground here. The lode in the 80 west is split, t present poor. The tribute ground as usual.

SEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, May 7: The lode in the 40, east en's shaft, is 12 in. wide, worth 20*l*. per fm. No. 1 stope, in back of the 30, east of 's shaft, is worth 25*l*. per fm.; No. 2, in back of the same level, is worth 20*l*. per m. There is no other alteration since last report. Nothing new on the caunter.

SEWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, May 8: At St. Aubyn's engine-shaft we ing a plunger-lift at the 90. In the 90, west of footway-shaft, the lode is 2 feet producing a little ore. In the rise in back of the 90, east of Jennings's shaft, the 2 feet wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 80, west of footway-shaft, the 3 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and looks more promising than me time. In the 74, west of Richards's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide; much the as when last reported. In the 58, west of Richards's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, ing a little tin and copper ore. In Bush shaft, sinking below the 46, the lode is wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 46, east of Lane's, is without . In the 34, west of Bush shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing mundic and e ore.

HULL BAY.—Wm. Thomas, May 2: In the 8 fm. level, west of No. 3 shaft, we promising ground for ore, with cross veins of spar and carbonate of copper inter- g the lode from the south-east; the lode, in fact, cuts through the rock, and does n with the east and west cleavage of the killas; the end is also getting wet. In , east of No. 3 shaft, the lode has been shifted a little south by a small slide, and we have broken of the grey stones contains a little ore. The stopes east of No. 5 est of No. 4 winzes are producing good stones of ore. There is no change to notice sump-winze and engine-shaft. The stope on Thomas's lode produces good stones . In the deep adit end, east of cross-course, the men have not yet opened much , but there is a stream of water flowing out of the end. Having in my letter of 25 stated my opinion as to clearing the 8 east of the engine-shaft, and cross-cutting e south, I waited for instructions before I recommenced the work, whether I was eed with it or not. You will see by the sale of ore that if the standard had not rably fallen it would have come up to, or exceeded, my estimate.

VER VEIN.—E. Barn, May 7: We have set the engine-shaft to sink by six men ee boys, and to complete 10 fms. from surface, for 40*l*. at per bargain; the shaft ly down 3 fms., and we calculate to intersect the lode in about 7 fathoms more sinking. A 24-inch cylinder pumping-engine has been purchased, and arrangements made for its removal to the mine. Tenders have been received for building engine-house, smith's shop, and office, and the lowest has been accepted; the contractor to complete the buildings in the time specified under a penalty of 20s. a day in case of non-fulfilment. The masons commenced building to-day. Contracts have also been closed for the supply of all the building materials, such as stone, lime, and sand, and the cart-ing of the same. The erection of the engine and buildings is under the superintendence of Mr. Gray, engineer, St. Austell.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—E. Jackson, May 8: In the 40, west of Williams's rise, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore occasionally. In the 40, east of Rowe's cross-cut, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, mundic, and good stones of ore. In Gilbert's cross-cut north, in the 40, east of the eastern shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In Jenkin's rise, in the back of the 40, east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In Stanton's stope, in the back of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In Gilbert's stope, west of Gribbon's rise, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of good ore per fm. In the 30, west of Eva's rise, on the south part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down. I think from the appearance of it the lode will come down well. In the 30, east of White's cross-cut, on the south part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down. In the 30, west of Rodda's cross-cut, on the north part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, May 3: The mine is without any change since my report for the meeting.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, May 7: In the 68, driving east, the new lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, tin, and copper ore, a promising lode. In the 48 east the lode is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, May 6: In the 124 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth about 4*l*. 10s. per ton, and ground favourable for driving. In the 124 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of mundic and spots of copper ore. In the 105 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm., worth about 2*l*. per fm.; the lode in this end is not looking quite so well this week.—South Mine: In the 51, east of cross-cut, the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing stones of tin, but not to value. In the 51, west of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing spots of tin, with stones of mundic.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, May 6: I see no alteration in this mine calling for a remark since my last report, except in the 60 end east; the lode at this point presents a very promising appearance, and I am glad to say it continues to improve every foot we open out upon its course. Having such a long piece of unexplored ore ground east of the present end, I have every reason to believe that fresh shoots of ore will be met with in that direction.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, May 5: Tutwork Setting: The 50, to drive east on the caunter lode, by six men, at 9*l*. 10s. per fm.; in the last 6 ft. driven the lode has been small, but in the present end it is nearly 1 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and stones of ore. The 50 west, by two men, at 9*l*. per fm.; lode 1 foot wide, producing rich stones of grey ore—saving work. The adit, to drive east, by four men, at 9*l*. per fm.; lode small. The tribute pitches are looking favourable.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, May 6: The plat at the 45 is completed, and the men will commence to drive the cross-cut this afternoon. I have this day set the whole distance to cut the west lode, at 2*l*. 15s. per fathom, the level to be carried 7 feet high, properly timbered, and tramroad laid, and agreed to give them a premium of 25s. if they complete the bargain in seven weeks from next Saturday. You will observe there are eight men bound to work on Saturday afternoons and early on Monday mornings, so that nothing more can be done to expedite the work. The lode in the 30 south is about 2 ft. wide, containing strong stones of lead in places, but not sufficient to value. In the 30 north we have cut a very large stream of water; the lode here is soft, consequently we were obliged to breast up the end until such time as it drains a little. The 30 north, on east lode, is looking very kindly, and occasionally yielding good stones of lead. The stope in back of the 30, south of air-rise, never looked so well as at present; the lode in places will yield from 3 to 3½ tons per fm., and taking the entire length of the stope, 6 fms., it will yield over 2 tons per fm. We could send up and dress almost any quantity if we had the facilities for drawing, but the horse-whim in a soft ground is almost useless; however, I hope to get the steam-whim to work in about six weeks, when this difficulty will be over. We have now about 20 tons of lead cleared from the smalls since the last lot was shipped. I am glad, also, to say the water is nearly all gone at James's shaft, so that we shall commence operations there at once. The distance to the lode at the 45 is about 30 fms.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, J. Gilbert, May 3: Billing's: In the 164 end east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 40*l*. per fathom. In the 164 end west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 40*l*. per fm. The stope in the back of this level is worth 35*l*. per fathom. The stope in back of the 164, east of shaft, is worth 15*l*. per fm. The stope in back of the east winze is worth 50*l*. per fm. In the 154 end, east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 154 end, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. Two stopes in the back of this level are worth 12*l*. per fathom each.—Bissoe Pool: In the 153 end, west of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, poor. In the 140 end west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., and improving. There is nothing done in Billing's shaft for the past month, in consequence of the breaking of the flat-rods. We have found the water for the last two months to be very quick. The new engine is working very well, and has relieved Bissoe Pool very much. Opie's shaft, sinking below the 154, is driven 2 fms. 3 ft. below the level; sinking by eight men and three boys; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 20*l*. per fathom; when this shaft is communicated to the 164, we shall then have the full benefit of the new engine.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, May 8: Louisa Shaft: In the winze sinking below the 20, east of shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 7*l*. per fm. In the 20, west of shaft, we have not intersected the south part of the lode. At Roderick's engine-shaft, sinking below the 10, the lode is 7 in. wide, worth 8*l*. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 10, east of shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 6*l*. per fathom. Other places are much the same as last reported.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, May 7: We are getting on with our work most satisfactorily, both underground and at the surface. The engine is working well, and in a very few days we hope to fork the water to the 10, below the deep adit. We have 1 pitman and 6 men in the engine-shaft, doing sundry work; 1 timberman and 4 men at Oats's whim-shaft; 6 men, 1 kibble-filler, and 1 lander, at the Red Dipper whim-shaft; 6 men at Wheal Widden whim-shaft; 1 timberman and 4 men at the Badger shaft; 5 masons building steam whim-house, with which they are getting on very expeditiously; 5 men raising stones and clay for building; 2 men working steam-engine; 5 carpenters; 2 smiths and 2 strikers doing sundry work; 4 men and 2 boys sawing timber for various purposes; 10 men clearing ground and throwing up an embankment for a large pool of water for tin-dressing purposes; 15 men clearing ground for stamps, plat floors, &c. The boiler, and a great part of the materials belonging to the steam-whim, are on the mines. The stamps' axle for sixteen heads was brought here yesterday; we are now getting things somewhat in order, and in a few weeks I hope to commence stamping tinstuff.

— John Carthew, May 8: In my report of yesterday I omitted to mention that the engine is doing its work in first-rate style, steadily forking the water, which is now down at the engine-shaft to 8 fms., and at the East Buck shaft to 12 fms. below the adit. I shall only continue the forking steadily, there being no necessity to over drive, as by the time we can have the stamps and whim ready to work we shall be down at least 40 fms. on the hill, and there is already a large quantity of good tinstuff available sufficient to keep them going for some considerable time.

TOLCARNE.—May 7: Field's Lode: The lode in the 40, east and west of shaft, is 18 in. wide, chiefly composed of gossan and spar. In the 30, driving west, the lode is 16 in. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 30 east is 2½ ft. wide, chiefly composed of spar and spots of ore. The lode in the 20 west is 14 in. wide, chiefly composed of gossan. The lode in the 20 east is 15 in. wide, composed of spar and ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 10 east is 10 in. wide, chiefly composed of soft spar—a kindly lode. The lode in the adit, east of shaft, is 16 in. wide, composed of soft spar, peach, and a little black ore; a kindly lode. The stope in the bottom of the adit level, on Enthoven's lode, is worth for tin about 35*l*. per fm. The ground in the adit cross-cut driving south is hard.—King's Lode: The lode in King's shaft, sinking below the adit, is 1 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and black ore.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, May 7: The ground in the 144 end west is a little harder than usual. In the winze sinking below the 134 the lode is worth 20*l*. per fm. The lode in the 134 end west is worth 20*l*. per fm. In driving into the lode in the 134 end east there is very little ore to value, neither is the end extended far enough through the lode to prove the part the tributers are working upon. The 80 end west continues to yield good stones of copper ore, worth 2*l*. 10s. per fm. There is no alteration in the pitches to notice. We calculate to have as much ore to sample on the 27th inst. as was estimated some time ago.

TRESELLYN AND SCADDICK.—G. Spargo, May 7: Tresellyn: The cross-cut at the 20 is now driven from the shaft 7 fms.; during this drivage we have intersected four small veins or branches. The two southern branches are underlying north towards the lode; the others are dipping a little south, but all those branches must fall into the lode at a deeper point. I have sent you two rough plans of our operations at the 20, which I hope you will be able to understand. The ground in the cross-cut is still very hard, wet, and troublesome, inasmuch that we can make but little progress in one week. We shall continue on the driving of this cross-cut.—Scaddick: There is no material alteration in this part of the mine since my last report. All our machinery is working well.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, May 6: The lode is taken down in Trevenen engine-shaft since the last report, we find it to be improved, and now worth 35*l*. per fathom for the length of the shaft (10 feet). No 1 stope, in the bottom of the 170 east, is worth 14*l*. per fm.; No. 2, 15*l*. per fm. No. 1, in the back above, 10*l*. per fm. The 170 end west yields a little tin, but not enough to value. We have begun to clear the 160 west; after a short time we shall have three levels going west in whole ground, with the great cross-course ahead of us. The stope in the bottom of the 140, west of the whim-shaft, is worth 6*l*. per fm., stoping by six men, at 1*l*. 5s. per fm. No change in Tremenheere engine-shaft since the last report. The tribute pitches are still yielding average work for tin.

TREWEATHER.—May 5: The 30 fathom level south has been driven 4 fms. 5 ft. during the past month; the lode is 3 feet wide, the leading part being 12 inches wide, producing saving work and promising improvement. This level north has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft.; the lode is large, composed of horn-spar and flookan, with occasional stones of lead. We have effected a communication from the winze in the 15 fm. level to the rise in the 30, which has given good ventilation throughout the mine. We shall now commence stoping the back of each level (the 30), in which the lode is worth 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. We sampled 10 tons of lead ore on Saturday last, for sale on the 9th instant. The water, owing to the dry weather, has decreased, and we hope will continue, so as to enable us to put in the new pitwork with less difficulty than we should have had but for this change taking place.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, May 8: The 38 east, to two men, at 4*l*. per fm.; lode 8 in. wide, and yielding stones of tin. The 38 west, to six men, at 7*l*. 10s. per fm.; lode at present small, but looking much the same as it did in the level above immediately over. The 25 west, to four men, at 6*l*. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 10*l*. per fm.—this is a kindly lode. The stope above this place, to four men, at 3*l*. per fm.; lode worth 5*l*. per fathom. The winze below the 15 west, to four men, at 8*l*. 10s. per fathom; lode worth 12*l*. per fm. The shaft on Wheal Ann lode, to six men, at 6*l*. 10s. per fm.; lode 10 in. wide, yielding stones of tin, saving work. The landing at 3*l*. per month; the smith's work at 5*l*. 5s. per month; the carpenter's work to one man, at 1*l*. 10s. per month; the whim hauling at 3*l*. 15s. per month. This mine, on the whole, is looking very promising indeed.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, May 7: The pitches are about the same as five or six weeks past; the two eastern ones, although producing their usual quantity of tinstuff, that from the north lode is a little under the average in quality, but as both quantity and quality have improved in the western one, it may be said, in a general sense, that our tin ground is yielding its usual quantity of tin. As I have already informed you, our water has become very little indeed, we are now working four heads only at a very miserable slow rate, the stuff, as a consequence, is growing upon us very fast; we have now more on the spalling-floors than will be stamped for the next two weeks if we do not get heavy rain, which just now there is but little indication of. Another week of dry weather will stop our stamping altogether, as it is impossible to keep up regular samplings in paying quantities if the weather continues so dry.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, May 6: In the 118, driving south of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, and lead ore; the facture along the footwall is filled with loose stones of lead and blende, and looks promising for further improvement; this end is now 2 fms. into the elvan formation, the rock on each side being of the right colour, and very much fractured, as was the case in all the upper levels, especially near productive places. In the 100, driving south of Field's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of rough gritty elvan, with blende and lead ore throughout, yielding saving work. In the 90, south of said shaft, the stopes are yielding barytes and blende at a profit. In the new adit, south of Nant's, there is no change to notice since our last report. James's pitch, in the 80, north of Bonville's shaft, is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. May's pitch, in the 70 north, is worth 1 ton per fm. Trownson's pitch, in the 70 north, is worth 12 cwts. per fm. Poole's pitch, in the 60 north, is producing 15 cwts. per fm. William's pitch, in the 50 north, is yielding ½ ton per fm. Carlyon's pitch, in the 40 north, is worth 1½ ton per fm. Lewis's pitch, in the 40 south, is worth ½ ton per fm. Powell's pitch, in the 30 south, is worth ½ ton per fm. Baraywana's pitch, in same level, is producing ½ ton per fm. Hugh's pitch, in same level, is worth 8 to 10 cwts. per fm. Paul's pitch, in the 20 south is yielding 15 cwts. per fm. Gilbart's pitch, in the 10 north, is worth 10 cwts. per fm. The pitches in south part of the mine generally are poor.

— A. Waters, May 8: We have a highly metalliferous porphyritic rock in our 110 south, and, what is better, a good lode for lead ore. There is a hard branch of solid ore 2 inches wide, with solid stones of ore throughout, the soft, sandy part of the lode being from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, samples of which, as broken from the end this morning, I send you per mail train. There is every indication about the ground, as well as the lode, to lead us to expect important results. I would remark, however, that this being the first improvement of value in the bottom of the mine, we cannot offer any pledge for its continuance, but our faith is so strong in appearances that we shall be greatly disappointed if it does not further improve. The specimens, if examined carefully, will speak with more force than any words of ours can do.

WENTNOR (Pantasa).—John Kemp, May 8: There is no alteration in the character of the lode since my last report. We have not been able to make such good progress in driving this week, the air in the end being bad. I have ordered air-pipes, and hope to have them in a day or two.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, May 7: In the 114 west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The 104, west of Percy's shaft, produces 1 ton per fm. In the 104, driving east of Grenville's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 94, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm. In the 84 west the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In other parts no alteration to notice since last reported.

WEST CARADON.—T. Pryor, May 2: We have let in all 20 tutwork bargains, as well as our usual number of pitches. There is nothing new particularly since last reported in the various ends, with the exception of our intersecting a lode in the 7 fathom level from Pryor's shaft. A finer looking lode cannot be seen, with the exception of a course of ore; price for driving 3*l*. per fm. Should this ground become a little harder I think the changes are in favour of its value. We shall open on this east until we reach the cross-course, when we will again try to intersect the lode.

WEST DEVON.—E. James, May 8: The lode at the south engine-shaft is improving as we make progress in sinking; it is now 18 inches wide, composed of capel, mundic, spar, and copper ore.

WEST PAR.—H. G. Webb, May 8: There is no change in the mine to notice since last reported. I beg to hand you tin bill for tin sold this day—1 ton 8 cwts. 0 qrs. 15 lbs., and cheque for the amount.

WEST POLMEAR.—R. Hancock, W. Body, April 30: The cross-cut is driven 7 fms. south of No. 4 lode in good ground; the end at present is strong with water, and kindly for mineral. The lode in the rise above the back of this level is above 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic and peach, but poor at present; this rise is up about 7 fms. above the back. The new shaft is sunk about 8 fms. below the surface in easy ground; we have just cut water in this shaft, which will make something against our sinking; we hope to hole this ground in a month or six weeks from this time; when this is done it will give good ventilation throughout the mine.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, May 6: The part of the lode being carried in the 150 west is composed of iron, capel, quartz, a little mundic, and spots of grey copper ore; the ground is favourable for progress. We have commenced to drive east in the 162, on the south part of the lode, 2½ feet of which is being carried, containing gossan, capel, quartz, a little black and grey copper ore. Water issues freely from the end, and the ground south of the lode is granite, of a favourable description; 3 feet of the south part of the lode is being carried in the 162 west, which is composed of congenial quartz, capel, iron, gossan, black and grey copper ore, and still worth 25*l*. per fm. The progress here is not so good as I could wish, owing to the vughy nature of the lode, and having a good quantity of water to contend with; we hope, however, to open out the ground faster as we get clear.

WEST SOUTH CARADON.—F. Pryor: The following are the prospects of this mine:—The cross-cut to drive north of Page's shaft, on the cross-course, by four men, at 3*l*. per fm.; I never saw a cross-course in the neighbourhood that would induce me to explore near for the intersection of lodes with more confidence of success on reaching them, as a proof of which every branch we have intersected up to this time has contained copper, and for such depth I never saw in this locality better backs to lodes. Let the adit level to drive east of Page's shaft, on Davey's lode, by four men; this lode is presenting a good appearance, more especially in the bottom of the end, from which I broke this day a good stone of ore, more than one could expect from this shallow level. I consider time is only required, with the necessary energy and economy, to make this a paying property.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Smith, May 5: The lode in the 70, west of engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not of much value. In the winze sinking below the adit, west of Painter's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. for tin. In the 10 end the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 9*l*. per fm. In the winze below the 10 the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 50*l*. per fm. In the 20 end west the lode is 10 ft. wide, worth 50*l*. per fm. We sampled to-day 3000 sacks, or 450 tons of tinstuff, which will be offered for sale on Monday next. On the whole, the prospects are quite as good as at the last general meeting.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 5: The lode in Taylor's engine-shaft is 4 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom for length of shaft (14 feet). Taylor's sumpmen and three others are making good progress in fixing skip-road in Taylor's shaft. The lode in the 65, west of Raven shaft, is 2½ feet wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. Having cut Taylor's shaft dry we have increased the water so much at the 65 that we have been able to work in the bottom end but two cores for all last week, and the water is at the bottom now, but we hope, if all goes right, to be able to resume the driving to-morrow morning.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, May 3: In the 58 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and a little ore. Two stopes in back of the said level are each worth 7*l*. per fm. There is no alteration in the 48 west since last report. A stope in back of the said level is worth 8*l*. per fathom. There is no alteration in the north cross-cut.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, May 7: The sinking of the engine-shaft is going on favourably. In the 90 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing occasional stones of ore; in the same level west the lode at present is small. In the 80 east no lode taken down since the setting-day. The 80 west is much the same as last reported, producing stones of ore. The 70 west is still in the cross-course. In the winze sinking under the 50 the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing good work for tin. Nothing new in the cross-cuts. The stope in the back of the 80 produces 3 tons of ore per fm., and the tribute pitches are much as usual, turning out well.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, sen., May 2: The 54 fm. level is set to drive east of engine-shaft by four men and two boys, at 3*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing stones of ore. The 40 is set to drive west of shaft by four men, at 7*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with stones of yellow and black copper ore intermixed. A stope west of winze, below the 21, by four men and two boys, at 6*l*. per fm.; the lode is worth 8*l*. per fm.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—R. Pryor, sen., H. Harvey, May 2: The ground in Dunsterville's shaft is become more favourable for sinking. The lode is 2 ft. wide, producing at present a little black ore. The granite has just made its appearance to the north of the lode. The lode in the 50, east of cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore. Within the last day or two we have met with an elvan course in the 40 fm. level cross-cut south; this we consider to be a favourable indication, and should we meet with a lode at or about this point, there is no doubt but that good results may be reasonably expected. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, May 3: South Lode: In the 92 fm. level west we opened about 8 ft. under and by the side of the lode, and we intend to take down the same next week, being of opinion that more dispatch will be made if we can get to make the end on the north side of the lode; the lode is letting out a very large stream of water, and it would be almost a matter of impossibility to drive the end in it. In the 81 west the lode is increasing in size and value; there is a leader of good yellow ore coming in on the footwall, and the end is now up to about the commencement of the ore ground in the level above; we expect to see the lode materially improve in a short time. We intend to drive by the side of the lode for the present, in order to save the ore to the best advantage. In Collin's stope, in back of the 71 west, the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 61 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of capel, spar, &c., and contains spots of mundic and copper ore—a little better defined. In Goodman's rise, in back of the 61 west, the lode is large and orey, worth 7 tons of ore per fathom for length of rise 12 ft. In the 50 west the lode is looking better, and is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom; this level is not yet up to Goodman's rise by about 2 fms. In Thomas's stope, below the 40 west, east of rise, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 west the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and looks promising. In the 61 east there has been nothing in the end during the week, the men having been engaged in squaring down a bench of ground near the foot of No. 3 winze, for the purpose of putting in a shut, and for the better dispatch of the stuff from the new south lode, as all the stuff from this lode must necessarily be brought to shaft through the 61, owing to the 50 being used for an adit, and also a portion of the level not being available for laying down tramroad, &c.—New South Lode: We have taken down the lode in the 50, both east and west of cross-cut, and it has not turned out so well as expected; the lode on the average is about 15 in. wide, and for its size, contains a large proportion of mundic, which reduces its value; it is, however, a kindly little lode, and contains ore enough to about pay the present cost of driving the ends, which is being done at 6*l*. 6s. per fm.—New North Lode: In the 62 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, and is looking a shade more promising; this is a strong lode, and the end is now being driven in the same channel of ground in which the north lode was found the most productive; therefore, you will see that if anything is to be said for lodes making parallel branches or courses of ore in a certain channel of ground, you have the advantage of proving the same here, as the cross-cuts are driven, the lodes or two of them intersected, and are now being wrought on, whilst an extension of the south cross-cut (say) about 20 fms. further will intersect another large champion lode, from which, in the adjoining mine, many thousands of tons of ore have been returned.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, May 3: The shaftmen are making as much progress as they possibly can with the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 110. The lode in the rise above the 110 west is looking much the same as for some time past, yielding 2 to 2½ tons to the fathom. The lode in the rise above the 100 west is 18 in. wide, yielding good work for copper, worth 1½ ton to the fathom. The lode in the winze below the 90 west is nearly 18 in. wide, a good lode, producing 1½ ton of good ore to the fathom; this we look upon as a good improvement. We are making excellent progress with the 80 cross-cut north, towards the caunter lode. The lode in the 80, east of the cross-cut, on the new lode, is 3 feet wide, producing good work for tin, and we think of much the same value as for some time past. We sold on Thursday 66 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. of copper ore.

— G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, May 8: The lode in the rise above the 100 fathom level west is looking very well, worth from 1½ to 2 tons of ore to the fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90 west is 18 in. wide, also looking very well, worth from 1½ to 2 tons to the fathom; this is a promising piece of ground. All the other places are looking much the same. We are busy preparing our tinstuff for sampling next Wednesday.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—May 8: Fisher's Lode: In the 30 end, east of Annie's engine-shaft, the lode is worth 20*l*. per fm., driving at 2*l*. per fm. The flat-rod shaft is down 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 20 fathom level. The 20 end, east of this shaft, is driving at 1*l*. 15s. per fm.; the lode is worth 8*l*. per fm. Grylls whim-shaft is sinking at 3*l*. per fathom, and the lode worth 5*l*. per fm.—Georgia Lode: The adit end is driving north at 3*l*. 10s. per fm., and the lode worth 25*l*. per fm. In the two stopes in the back of this level the lode is worth on an average 20*l*. per fm., stoping at 4*l*. 2s. 6d. per fm. In the level above, or 33 fms. from surface, the lode is worth 40*l*. per fm., and driving at 7*l*. per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 25*l*. per fm., and stoping at 4*l*. per

fathom. The 23 fm. level is driving at 2*l.* 10s. per fm., but the lode is not yet cut.—South Lode: At the 20 fm. level from surface we are driving east of the south shaft, at 1*l.* 15s. per fm.; the lode will just pay for driving.—Standard Lode: The 19 fm. level is driving east, at 15s. per fm.; the lode is small and poor. In our tribute department we have thirty-seven men employed, at tributes varying from 9s. to 12s. in 1*l.*, the men paying all expenses. At surface the calciner is working, and answers its purpose satisfactorily. All the men are engaged in setting ladders, stays, casings, &c., at Dunsford's shaft, which will be completed by the end of this week; afterwards the cross-cuts north and south will be driven into the lodes with all speed.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, May 3: The ground in the engine-shaft is without change to notice since last reported. The lode in the 115 end is divided with a horse of granite. The north part producing stones of tin. The 100 winze has not been sunk for the week. The ground in Alexander's shaft continues favourable for sinking; the shaft is now sunk 10 fms. from surface. Alexander's lode, in the deep adit end, is not looking so well to-day as last week, worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise above the deep adit is worth for copper ore 10*l.* per fm.; this lode is very changeable, and, no doubt, in a few feet rising and driving it will resumed its former value.

WHEAL HARRIS.—J. Pryor, May 5: Since my last report the cross-cut has been continued eastward, but has not been driven with that dispatch I calculated on, owing to the ground being a little harder than expected; however, there is at present a favourable change, showing indications of being near the lode, having branches of spar and barytes, spotted with mundic and lead, from which it would appear we shall have a good lode when cut.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Reynolds, May 6: We have fixed the plunger at the 20, and are now forking below the 28 as fast as possible. I hope to see the 38 in six or seven days. The ends and the pitches are just as reported last week.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, sen., J. Nicholas, S. Davey, May 3: We have this day cut into a lode or branch in the cross-cut south of the engine-shaft at the 100 east, but cannot see quite enough as yet to say much about it. The lode in the 90 east is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 82 east is worth 12*l.* per fm.; we are daily expecting to communicate the rise behind this end to the level above. The lode at Holgate's shaft in the 65 west is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 54 west is worth 6*l.* per fm.; the lode in this level, west of cross-cut, on Pryor's lode, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. The stopes behind this end continue to be worth 16*l.* per fathom; the lode in this level, east of cross-cut, on Pryor's lode, is still worth 13*l.* per fm. The driving of the 44 and 34 cross-cuts is progressing very favourably. We have still in the former a good branch of tin, carrying its head 9° to the west of south, the results of which, when falling in with the lode, we are somewhat sanguine about.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, J. Nance, May 6: We beg to inform you of an improvement in the 15 end, east of Carter's shaft, on No. 3 lode, which is 1 ft. wide, carrying a leader 2 in. wide, very rich for tin. Calculating from the bunch as it is in the end now, we think it will turn out 4 or 5 cwts. of tin per fm., and of excellent quality. We are almost afraid to speak of it when we get a good stone of tin, as in times past we have had several good nests of tin which have been of short duration; but we hope this will continue longer. All we can say is, what we have in the end now is the best branch of tin for its size that we have ever seen in the mine. All the other parts are without change.

WHEAL SICILY.—T. Hodge, May 7: The lode in the 17, south of engine-shaft, on the west lode, is disordered with killas at present, and of no value. In the 17, north of whim-shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, producing lead throughout. In the 17 west, on the east and west lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, flookan, mundic, blende, and lead—a kindly lode. In the adit, south of new shaft, on the east lode, the lode is split into two parts by a horse of killas; each branch is made up of soft spar, prian, gossan, and mundic—looking kindly. There seems to be a doubt whether we are working on the same lode as the one that is so productive in the neighbouring sett, as that lode is said to be gone off to the west, and if this is the case, our 17 end west, which is being pushed on with all speed, will shortly intersect it. We are opening ground fast, and may meet with an improvement any day.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—Wm. Edwards, May 6: There is no change to notice since the report for the general meeting. The surface operations are progressing satisfactorily. The tin stuff now in course of stamping is yielding according to samples taken, and quite equal to expectations.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—F. Pryor, R. Pryor, May 3: Our pay and setting went off as usual, very well. The cross-cut in the 182 is driven 5 fms. The 172 south is worth 5*l.* per fm.; the 172 north is worth 5*l.* per fm.; these levels are driven from Smith's shaft. The 162, north of Chippendale's, is worth about 5*l.* per fm. The 152 north, at the same shaft, is improving, as well as the appearance of the lode, and now worth 4*l.* per fm. Our pitches are much the same as for some time past. We shall sample at our usual time about 60 tons of No. 1 parcel. Our machinery is in good order.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, May 7: In the eastern shaft, sinking below the 30, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 18, east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. There is nothing to report on in the other parts of the mine.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, May 6: The lode in the 85 east still yields ⅛ ton of ore per fm. In the 75 west we are driving by the side of the lode, which is letting out pretty much water, and we expect an improvement soon. The 50 west is still in elvân, but more favourable for driving. In the 50 west, on the south branch or lode, there is a little ore, and the water increasing. We have put a man and boy to drive the 40 east, where the lode is large and promising.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, May 7: In extending the cross-cut at the 40 east we have intersected another branch, from 3 to 4 inches wide, of good quality ore; we think this one of the best discoveries made in Yarner, as it is the deepest point. The stopes in the back of the 30 are yielding the one from 2 to 3 tons and the other from 3 to 4 tons per fm. There is no other change.

East Wheal Seton.—This mine adjoins Wheal Seton on the east, the relative position of the two being the same as that of New Seton and West Seton. It is traversed by the same lodes and elvan courses, and is in the same channel of clay-slate, greenstone, &c., as the other Setons. The junction of the lode and elvan course occurs very near the surface, which is a very important point, for it has been about such junctions that the great masses of copper ore have been found in the adjoining mines of North and South Crofty, East Pool, North Pool, North Roskear, Wheal Seton, and West Seton. In the old mine of South Roskear, which is on parallel lodes, but near at hand, and in rock having precisely the same geological features, the junction of the lode and elvan took place near the surface, exactly as it does in East Wheal Seton, and at this point a course of copper ore was met with from which large profits were made at once, and over 30,000*l.* divided, without the aid of any machinery except the "wind's tackle," worked by hand, by which the ore was drawn to the surface; and as the lode was followed to deeper points by the aid of the steam-engine, still greater profits were made, amounting, it is supposed, to over 200,000*l.* The driving of the adit level eastward, in East Wheal Seton, towards the point at which the junction of the lode and elvan takes place, has been hindered for some months, owing to the eastern part of the adit not having been communicated to the western part, or outlet, and the winter rains having filled it with water; the water is, however, now rapidly draining off, and the driving of the adit eastward will, therefore, be resumed within a few days, from which operation discoveries of the greatest value will probably be made. The communication between the western and the eastern parts of the adit will be effected within in a few weeks, so that no future delay will be occasioned by the water. The mining district in which East Wheal Seton is situated is a very remarkable one, for the mines comprising it have been, with scarcely any exception, all rich, and profitable; whereas in nearly every other district, whether in Cornwall or elsewhere, the successful mines have been few compared with those which have been of an opposite character. The mines by which East Wheal Seton is more immediately surrounded, and which have been already named, have all given very large profits on small outlay. The two progressive mines of the Seton group are New Seton and East Wheal Seton, respecting which high expectations are entertained, and deservedly so, seeing that they possess all the most favourable feature of the older mines of the same locality, which have already given such large profits, and are in such close proximity to those celebrated mines Wheal Seton and West Seton

---

Great Brigan.—Capt. Trelease reports that the adit shaft, on North Treskerby lode, was holed to the deep adit level, and the men were now engaged in cutting plat. The lode at this level, driving east of said shaft, was 2 ft. wide, without change to notice. They hoped soon to be able to commence operations in the trial shaft, which was sunk to the deep adit (which was 9 fms. 3 ft. below the shallow adit), where the lode was large, and worth for copper ore about 12*l.* per fathom. None of this lode was yet taken away below the shallow adit level in sinking this shaft from surface to the latter level, which was only 16 fms. They had returned from a few fathoms east and west of the above shaft 800*l.* worth of copper ore; this alone is sufficient to warrant a spirited trial of the lode in this part of the mine.

Brookwood Mine.—The neighbourhood of Ashburton promises to fulfil the high expectations that were formed of it some three or four years since. The Wheal Emma, notwithstanding its most curious (to say the least of it) management, is in a fair way to become a great mine. The unfortunate speculation at the Queen of Dart, from no fault of the mine itself, proved ruinous. The same observation may be applied to the Arundel United and other mines. Mismanagement has been the bane of the district; now, however, a better era appears to be dawning. The Wheal Emma was never looking better: the doubts as to the lode holding good in depth are annihilated by facts, in the shape of the sales of ores. The Brookwood Mine is the most promising affair that has been brought forward for many years; the ore from this mine sells at a price that a few years since would scarcely be credited for a Devonshire mine. The tin mines in this locality are also deservingly attracting great attention. No doubt, ere long, Ashburton will be like Camborne, a great mining centre for tin and copper produce, when the Brookwood, the Emma, and two or three others, will be as celebrated as Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, and some other great mines, whose names are as familiar as "Household Words." A recent visit has caused us to make these remarks, more especially as to the Brookwood Mine, which we unhesitatingly pronounce to be a star in the ascendant.

Wheal Par (Luxulyan).—At a meeting, held at St. Blazey, on Friday last, the accounts having been duly passed, arrangements were made for the immediate erection of the engine, which is already delivered on the mine. From the rich stones of tin shown at the meeting, the adventurers seemed in high spirits at the prospects of a speedy return for their outlay. Strong hopes are entertained that Wheal Par will make one of the leading mines of the district, for tin such as has been found in the old men's arches has seldom been heard of in the annals of Cornish mining.

North Wheal Exmouth Mining Company.—The motion in this matter, which was made to discharge the winding-up order on the allegation that it had been obtained on the petition of a holder of less than the requisite number of shares, was heard in the Rolls Court on Thursday. Mr. Roxburgh appeared for the motion; Mr. Roberts and Mr. C. Swanston were for the first petitioner, and the official manager who had been nominated under the order now objected to; and Mr. T. Wood was for a new petition, which was heard with the motion. His Honour discharged the order, and now made another on the present petition. Costs of all parties out of the estate.

Cumberland Black-lead Mine Company (Limited).—Creditors are required to prove their debts before Mr. Commissioner Evans, on May 20.

Compressed Coal Company.—Mr. E. W. Edwards has been appointed liquidator of this company, now in course of winding-up by the Court of Bankruptcy.

Great Northern and Midland Coal Company (Limited).—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn has appointed May 23 to settle the list of contributories.

Irish West Coast Railway Company.—Mr. Henry Croysdill has been appointed by the Court of Chancery official manager of this company.

The Metropolitan Railway Carriage and Wagon Company have entered into arrangements with the well-known firm of Messrs. Joseph Wright and Son, of Saltley, for the transfer of their business to the company. Immediately on the completion of this arrangement the company will secure a large connexion, and be in a position to commence business. An official notification intimates that, "the terms upon which the transfer has been effected are most advantageous to the company. No charge is made for the goodwill; the stock is to be taken at a valuation, and the vendors agree to accept 10,000*l.* of the purchase money in shares of the company."

*** With last week's Journal a Supplemental Sheet was given, which contains—Prof. Morris on the Principles of Geology—the Geology of the Border: two papers, by Messrs. E. F. Boyd and E. Gibsone, read at the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers—On Winding: by Mr. J. Hocking, jun., read at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon—the North Staffordshire Coal Field: by Mr. John Bradbury, read at the Manchester Geological Society—the Geological Formation of the Earth: by Mr. N. Ennor, with engravings—Plan of the North Pool Mining District.

*** With the Journal of April 8 we gave a Supplemental Sheet, which contains the first part of a very comprehensive paper on Accidents in Coal Mines—the proceedings of the British Association for the Relief of British Miners—the Association for the Prevention of Steam-boiler Explosions—Wicklow Copper Mining Company (meeting)—Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores at Cornwall and Swansea—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—A Condensed Air Locomotive, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—London, May 9, 1862.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Best selected....p. ton	101 0 0– —
Tough cake...... „	98 0 0– —
Tile .... „	98 0 0– —
Burra Burra .... „	95 0 0– —
Copiapo .... „	— – —
Copper wire ......p. lb.	0 1 0½– —
ditto tubes ...... „	0 1 1 – —
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 0 11 – —
Bottoms .... „	0 11½– 0 1 0
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 9½– —
IRON.	**Per Ton.**
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 5 0– —
Ditto, to arrive	5 17 6– —
Nail rods	7 0 0– —
„ Stafford. in London	7 0 0– 7 10 0
Bars ditto	7 5 0– 8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8 5 0– 8 10 0
Sheets, single	9 0 0– 9 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 0 0– 4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0– 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5 2 6– —
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0– —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 5 0– —
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11 15 0–12 0 0
To arrive	11 0 0–11 5 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 8 0– 2 18 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	— – —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	— – —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3 10 0– 3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	— – —
LEAD.	
English Pig	19 15 0–21 0 0
Ditto sheet	20 10 0– —
Ditto red lead	21 10 0–21 15 0
Ditto white	28 10 0–30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	22 15 0–23 0 0
Spanish	18 15 0–19 0 0

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	10d.–11d.
Wire	9¼d.–9¾d.
Tubes	11d.–12¼d.
FOREIGN STEEL.	**Per Ton.**
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	— – —
„ (hammered).	15 10 0–16 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	17 10 0–18 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0– —
„ Spindle	30 0 0– —
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle
SPELTER.	**Per Ton.**
Foreign	18 5 0– —
To arrive	18 5 0–18 10 0
ZINC.	
In sheets	24 0 0– —
TIN.	
English, blocks	114 0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	115 0 0– —
Ditto, Refined	119 0 0– —
Banca	123 0 0 (nom.)
Straits	113 0 0– —
TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 0– 1 9 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 14 0– 1 15 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 4 6– 1 6 6
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 11 0– 1 13 0
IC Coke .... „	1 2 0– —
IX Ditto.......... „	1 8 0– —
Canada plates ....p. ton	12 10 0–13 0 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb. 9d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6 12 6– 6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

Remarks.—There is but little change to notice in the aspect of the Metal Market generally. Considerable difficulty is still experienced by holders wishing to realise, as there are but few buyers in the market at current rates; and it is only when sellers are willing to make concessions in price that purchasers can be found for second-hand lots. The latest accounts from India show no improvement in the market there, and there is comparatively but little demand either for China or America. The home trade is hardly so active as some little time since, but it is still good.

Copper.—The market for English descriptions remains very quiet, and without material change in prices; manufactured can be bought freely at 10½ per lb.; Cake, tile, and ingot, 94*l.* to 95*l.* per ton. In foreign there is but a limited enquiry. Burra Burra has sold in small lots during the week at 95*l.*; Kapunda, 96*l.* to 97*l.*; Chili, 88*l.*; Spanish, 88*l.* to 89*l.* Yellow metal is less in demand, sales at about 8¼d. per lb.

Iron.—Railway bars continue in fair request, makers, for the most part, are tolerably well supplied with orders; merchant bars are only in ordinary demand, quotations unaltered. Staffordshire makes continue to improve slowly. Swedish bars are just now rather slow of sale, chiefly owing to the absence of any improvement in the Indian markets—quoted 11*l.* ex ship, and 11*l.* 10s. from the warehouse, good specifications. Scotch pigs have during the week touched 53s. 6d., mixed numbers, since which the market is rather weaker, closing at 53s. 3d.

Spelter.—Only an inconsiderable amount of business has been transacted in this metal during the past week, but owing to the high rates ruling on the other side, holders continue firm at 18*l.* 5s., cash, for spot parcels, at which price there are, however, no buyers to be found.

Zinc unchanged in price, and in fair request.

Lead.—For English pig an increased enquiry has sprung up, chiefly for shipment to Russia and America; price has advanced to 19*l.* 15s. to 20*l.* for ordinary soft quality, and 21*l.* for WB. Shot in fair demand at about 22*l.* 5s.; sheets, 20*l.* 10s., slow of sale. Spanish pig, 18*l.* 15s. to 19*l.*

Tin.—The market for English is altogether unaffected by the late decline in fixed rates, and remains very quiet. In foreign there is rather more enquiry for fine Straits, which is quoted at 113*l.* In Banca, no business of importance to report.

Steel.—Swedish keg and faggot remain without alteration.

The Scotch Iron Trade.—Since the year 1844 the Scotch pig-iron trade has made astounding progress: then the production scarcely reached 7000 tons per week, now it is upwards of 20,000 tons weekly; then the stock of pig-iron in Scotland was only 150,000 tons, now it has just been ascertained to be not less than 660,000 tons. But the great addition made to the stock has taken place since 1857, and the increase from that year has been at the rate of 100,000 tons per annum. Though the shipments this year are 15,000 tons in excess of the same period of last year, yet the stock shows an increase of upwards of 35,000 tons; but the home consumption exhibits a considerable falling off. Notwithstanding a strong speculative demand sprung up about two months ago, and the price rose to 54s. cash, and 54s. 6d., open three months, for warrants, these prices were but very shortly maintained, and the market has, within the last eight days, fluctuated between 53s. 6d. and 52s. 10½d. cash, closing sellers to-day at 53s. 6d. cash, and 54s. open three months.

The Mining Share Market continues in an active and buoyant state, and a very large business has been transacted in dividend and progressive mines. Prices, on the whole, have been firm, while in one or two of the favourite mines a great advance has taken place; those mostly in demand have been East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Marke Valley, Devon Great Consols, Ludcott, Grenville, East Grenville, Great South Tolgus, North Downs, Uny, Tincroft, Sortridge Consols, Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, Redmoor, Providence Mines, Wheal Grylls, East Basset, Great Wheal Fortune, Central Minera, West Rose Down, Merllyn, South Caradon Wheal Hooper, North Trelawny, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Cook's Kitchen, North Crofty, New Seton, North Roskear, Sithney Carnmeal, Cefn Cilcen, Gurlyn, and a few other shares. East Caradon shares have reached 43, and leave off after a very large business, at 42½ to 43½; the latest report values the 50 east at 35*l.* per fm.; the 60 east, 65*l.* per fm.; the new lode, in the 50 east, is saving work; the 60 is saving work; the 60 west, 25*l.* per fm.; the 60 east must be getting under that part of the 50 where the lode was worth more than 100*l.* per fm., and an improvement is looked for here, though the rise has been mainly owing to the demand for shares and to market operations. East Carn Brea shares rose late on Wednesday to 13¼, 13¾, and leave off 14 to 14½; the latest report values the 50, east of cross-cut, at 56*l.* per fm.; the 50 west, 21*l.* per fm.; the 40 east, 28*l.* per fm.; the 40 west, 30*l.* per fm.; the 50, east of cross-course, 20*l.* per fathom. The demand for shares has been very great in the last day or two. Great Wheal Fortune shares receded to 23, and became flat, but on Thursday rose to 24½, 25½, and leave off, after a large business, at 26 to 27. Great South Tolgus shares have advanced to 5, 5¼, with a good demand; the lode in the 140 east is a rich course of tin, worth 70*l.* per fm. Devon Great Consols shares continue in request, and have reached 438 to 445. Marke Valley shares have been more dealt in, at 10¼ to 10⅝. Tincroft shares in good request, at 11 to 11½. North Treskerby, 24 to 25; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts, after charging up everything, left a debit balance of 95*l.* 3s. 4d.; Tressidder shaft has been sunk 9 fathoms through a course of ore, now worth 25*l.* per fm.; two winzes in the bottom of the 57 are worth 20*l.* per fm. each; the 57 east is worth 20*l.* per fm., driving at 40s. per fathom; this end has gone through a long run of good ground; in the boundary shaft the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm., and the next sale will be 325 tons, and at the next meeting the accounts will show a profit. West Seton, 260 to 270; Wheal Seton, 127½ to 130. East Basset shares have improved to 45, 46. Gurlyn shares have been in request at 15s. to 17s. 6d. Wheal Grenville shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 3¼ to 3½; the mine continues to look well. Sortridge Consols became in sudden demand on Wednesday, and after reaching 13s., leave off flatter at 11s. to 12s. North Roskear shares have been in request at 21½ to 22½, but we do not hear of many transactions. Great disappointment is expressed on all sides at the difficulty in getting reports, or even any information as to the state of the mine. Before the accident to the shaft, the mine was considered one of the best speculations of the day at the price, and as likely to have a considerable rise in market value. The accident, which could scarcely have occurred had proper precaution been exercised, flooded the bottom levels, where great results were expected; this, however, must have been remedied long ago, yet no reports are issued, and it is time for the shareholders—a very large majority of whom are out-adventurers—to take the matter into their own hands, either by a special meeting convened for the purpose, or by proxies at the next general meeting. Alfred Consols, 3s. to 5s.; Carn Camborne, 12s. to 14s. Cook's Kitchen shares not so firm, at 32 to 34. East Russell, 2¾ to 3¼; Gramblers and St. Aubyn, 14 to 16. South Frances, 100 to 102½; at the meeting, on Monday, a dividend of 1*l.* per share was declared; the profit on the two months' working was 353*l.* 14s. 9d., and a balance left in hand, after payment of dividend, of 2066*l.* 4s. 11d.; since the last meeting the north part of the lode in the 54 cross-cut, from Pascoe's shaft, has been intersected and driven on 7 fms., worth 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm.; the east end is now worth 20*l.* per fm.; the west, 20*l.* per fm. No information is given to the out-adventurers in respect to the lawsuit with Basset, which is hanging like a nightmare over both mines, and giving rise to all sorts of rumours. Great Retallack, 11s. to 13s.; Herodsfoot, 37½ to 38½. Hingston Down, 2½ to 2¾; the 85 west looks well for improvement. North Basset, 2¾ to 3; North Phœnix, 5 to 5½; South Phœnix, 2 to 2¼; Providence Mines, 40 to 42; Redmoor, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

East Grenville shares leave off, after a good business, at 34s. to 36s.; at the meeting the accounts showed liabilities over assets 699*l.* 3s. 9d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The stamps will go to work in about five weeks, when the returns of tin will be increased. The 35 fm. level east has been driven some distance through a fine lode, composed of green and black ore; and at the meeting the 45 fm. level had just reached the cross-course against which the improvement took place in the 35; and on Thursday a letter was received at the office that the lode was through the cross-course, and worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; upon which a demand arose for the shares, and they advanced 5s. Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 3¼ to 3⅜. Rosewarne United, 16 to 18, and more in demand. South Caradon, 335 to 345; South Tolgus, 49 to 51; Stray Park, 31½ to 32½. Central Minera shares have been in great demand, and leave off 2 to 2¼. Cefn Cilcen shares have advanced from 11s. to 17s. Sithney Carnmeal advanced to 2½, but declined to 30s., 35s., on notice of meeting and expected call. Tolvadden have not been so firm, at 3½ to 3¾. West Basset, 11½ to 12½; the 114 west is worth 3 tons per fm.; the 104, west of Percy's, 1 ton; the 104, west of Grenville's, 2 tons per fm.

North Downs, 4⅛ to 4¼; the lode in the shaft is worth 1 ton per fm. In the 40, east of Bennetts', the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom, and the general prospects reported as more cheering. Wheal Grylls, 33 to 35; the 30 end, east of Annie's engine-shaft, is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The 20, east of flat-rod shaft, is worth 8*l.* per fathom. Georgia lode, in the adit end, is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The 33 end has improved to 40*l.* per fathom. The calciner, we understand, has gone to work, and answers well. East Grylls, 4½ to 5; the 20 west is worth 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom. The whim-shaft in the eastern lode is down 6½ fathoms, and will in 6 fms. more get under the old workings. Merllyn, 17s. to 19s.; the lode continues to look well, and 4 tons of lead have been sold from this discovery, at 11*l.* 15s. per ton. West Caradon shares have been in demand, and advanced to 35, 37½. West Rose Down, 15 to 16; West Tolgus, 34 to 36; Wheal Basset, 95 to 97½; Wheal Harriett, 22s. to 24s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 11 to 12; Wheal Ludcott shares have further advanced to 7¼, 7⅝; it would be some satisfaction to the shareholders and the public if an official report were issued to show the nature of the improvement in the mine which has caused this very great rise of nearly 20,000*l.* in a few weeks If it be only upon the mere discovery of *silver*, great caution should be observed on the part of the public generally, who may eventually discover that they may have been misled by an *ignis fatuus*. It is to be hoped, however, that something more likely to last has been discovered, but when no official reports are sent to us, or, that we can learn, to any of the out-adventurers, it causes enquiries to be made which we are not in a position to answer. If there really be any discovery to justify the rise, those who sold out at half the present price have just as much reason to complain of the want of official intelligence. Wheal Margaret, 43½ to 44½; Wheal Mary Ann, 10½ to 11½; Wheal Trelawny, 15¾ to 16; Wheal Unity, 11s. to 12s. Wheal Uny, 7¼ to 7½; South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 19s. to 21s. Wheal Union, 2¾ to 3; the lode in the eastern shaft, below the 40, is worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin. Vale of Towy, 5s. to 6s.

On the Stock Exchange a rather extensive business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 40½, 41, 41½, 42¼, 42½, 42⅝; East Carn Brea, 12¾, 13¼, 13¾, 13½, 14½, 14¼; East Wheal Russell, 3; Great South Tolgus, 4½, 4⅞, 4¾, 5⅛, 5, 4¾, 5; Grenville, 3¼; North Downs, 4¼; West Caradon, 33, 33½; Wheal Basset, 96; Providence, 41; North Wheal Basset, 2¾, 3⅛; Tincroft, 11½; Hingston Down, 2, 2⅛; Marke Valley, 10¼. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, ⅛; Scottish Australian, 2⅛, 2, 1⅞; Port Phillip, 1⅛, 1¼; Dun Mountain, 1⅛, 1, 1⅛; General, 23, 23½; Yudanamutana of South Australia, 2¼. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Santa Barbara, ⅛; St. John del Rey, 53¾, 56½, 57, 57½, 58½, 58, 5½, 59¼, 58¾, 59½; Fortuna, 3⅛; East del Rey, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1¼; United Mexican, 6⅞, 7; Brazilian, ⅛.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 8⅜, 8⅞ prem., showing a considerable rise; Thames and Mersey Marine are likewise better; Universal Marine, 3¼, 3 dis.; London and Provincial Marine, par to ⅛ prem.; Mercantile Fire, ⅛, 1⅛; Alliance prem.; Commercial Union, ½, ¼ dis.; Imperial Bank, ⅛, ⅜ prem.; Alliance Bank, 5¼, 5½ prem.; Chartered Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, ⅝, ⅞ prem.; Italian Irrigation, ¼, ¾ prem.; Bombay Gas, ⅛, ⅛ prem.; and Metropolitan Railway Wagon, 1½, 1¾ prem., being again higher. Transactions are also reported in Huacayvo Copper Company, ½, ¼ prem.; Montes Aureos, ⅞, 1; East Clogau, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.

Irish Mine Share Market.—Business has not been quite so brisk this week, but prices were well sustained. Mining Company of Ireland shares ranged between 17*l.* and 17*l.* 5s., and are freely taken at 17*l.* 2s. 6d. Wicklow Copper shares are much firmer since last report, and not to be had under 47*l.*, being an advance of fully 25s. per share on last week's price. Carysfort shares are weak at 21s., 20s. paid. Connorree shares have receded to 31s., and are on sale at that price. General Mining Company for Ireland shares rose gradually to 5*l.* 7s. 6d., but are now flat. In last week's Journal we renewed our staunch advocacy for Ireland by calling once more the attention of capitalists to the conviction which our best and most experienced miners entertain of that country offering "a large field for legitimate mining enterprise;" and we sincerely rejoice to see "old practicals" and theoretical miners for once unanimous in holding out excellent prospects for the success of the Burren Mines, county Clare, inasmuch as every prize of this kind naturally facilitates the enlistment of English capitalists for similar undertakings. That a proper selection of localities for mining operations, combined with a judicious and honest application of a sufficiency of funds, can bring about as good results in Ireland as in England, Wales, or Scotland, as already proved by the celebrated Ovoca or county Wicklow mines, is further substantiated by the list which we published last week of the copper ores sold at Swansea on April 29, where it is shown that four Irish mines sold on that day as follows:—Berehaven (county Cork), six parcels, or 628 tons, for 5578*l.* 6s. 6d.; Knockmahon (county Waterford), the property of the Mining Company of Ireland, six parcels, or 469 tons, for 4846*l.* 6s.; Ballycummisk, part of the well-known Audley Mines (county Cork), three parcels, or 96 tons, for 809*l.* 7s.; Schull Bay (old Carleen, county Cork), 20 tons, for [illegible]. Three of these mines must make large profits on these sales, which are unimpeachable proofs of what can be realised in Ireland under the conditions already alluded to. But it will be necessary in this, as in any other country, to beware of greedy landlords, tricky attorneys, and unscrupulous promoters of schemes put forward by them solely with a view to pocketing

mediate profit, by charging the public large premiums, and keeping management in their own hands or in those of their toadies.

---

oal Market.—On Monday the arrival of 85 fresh ships caused a market for house coal, and prices gave way 6d. per ton. Hartley's manufacturers' were in fair request, and fully maintained previous es. Best house coal, 16s. to 17s.; seconds, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; tley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 9d.; manufacturers', 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per —On Wednesday 31 fresh ships arrived; the tone of the market for e coal was heavy, at Monday's prices. Hartley's were in request, advanced 6d. per ton; manufacturers' without alteration.—On Friday were 24 arrivals. The market for house coal was much depressed, the little business done was at previous quotations for all descriptions. ell Wallsend, 17s.; Eden Main, 15s.; Hartley's, 13s. to 15s. 6d.; ufacturers', 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton: 23 cargoes unsold; 120 at sea.

portation of coal into London, by sea, in the month of April, 825 , containing 272,584 tons; being a *decrease* on the corresponding h of 1861 of 11,764 tons. Importation of coals into London, by ays and canals, in April, 105,388 tons; being a *decrease* on the corresponding month of 1861 of 38,522 tons.

---

t Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2876 tons of ore were sold, realis- 15,972l. 11s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 2s.; average produce, 6¾; average price per ton, 5l. 11s.; quantity of copper, 192 tons 9 cwts. The following are the particulars :—

	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
10	2558	£122 12 0	7	£5 17 0	£81 18 0
17	5286	124 7 0	6¼	4 19 6	80 2 6
24	2342	125 16 0	6⅛	4 17 6	80 9 6
1	3550	124 8 0	6⅜	5 4 0	81 7 0
8	2876	124 2 0	6¾	5 11 0	83 1 0

pared with the sale of last week, the advance has been in the standard , and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the sponding sale of last month, the standard is about the same.

---

t South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. R. Broad in the), the accounts for Feb. and March showed—Balance last audit, 2208l. 10s. 2d.; r ore and tin sold, 2572l. 17s. 5d.=4781l. 7s. 7d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and ies, 2219l. 2s. 8d.: leaving credit balance, 2562l. 4s. 11d. The profit on the two s' working was 353l. 14s. 9d. A dividend of 496l. (1l. per share) was declared, 66l. 4s. carried to credit of next account. Details in another column.

North Treskerby Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Feb. arch showed—Tutwork and wages, 1017l. 18s.; tributers' balances, 180l. 14s. 8d.; ants' bills, 444l. 8s. 11d.; dues, 73l. 3s. 8d.=1716l. 5s. 3d.—Credit last audit, 14s. 1d.; sale of tin ores, 121l. 6s. 7d.; copper ores, 1196l. 1s. 3d.: leaving to debit, . 4d. The loss on the two months' working was 398l. 17s. 5d. Capts. J. Tregoning . M. Kitto reported that the tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking well. shall sample at our usual time about 325 tons of rather better quality ore than our On the whole, we consider the mine never looked better, and bids fair to improve."

t West Par Consols (adjourned) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Leonard chair), the accounts made up to date showed a balance of assets over liabilities of . 12s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made. A resolution was passed summon- special meeting for the 21st inst., to take into consideration the advisability of oning the mine and dissolving the company, or to provide capital for the further cution of the undertaking. Details in another column.

t East Wheal Grenville meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of 699l. 3s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. G. R. Odgers . Bennetts report that "The number of hands employed are— underground 36 men; face, including engine-men, &c., 10 men, 7 boys, and 12 girls. The engine and inery are working satisfactorily, keeping the water at about three strokes per minute. pect to get the stamps to work in about three weeks, after which our sales will ually increase, because we shall then be enabled to stope our ground to advantage, whole of which carries more or less tin. In conclusion, we beg to repeat, seeing ry promising lode we have always had in this mine, with the mass of gossan now 25 east, and the metalliferous character of the lode generally, that in our opinion ances are indeed favourable for this making a valuable and lasting mine."

Cefn Cilcen Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday, the directors a call of 2s. per share on the shares of the company.

East Margaret Mine meeting, on April 30, the accounts showed a balance of 785l. A call of 15s. per share was made. The salary of the manager, Thomas Anthony, is to be £10 10s. per month, and that of Capt. William Williams per month. Capts. T. Anthony and W. Williams report that, "on the whole, the has improved during the quarter, and the machinery being good and powerful we in a few months bring the concern into good and satisfactory working order."

Gurlyn Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three s ending Feb. showed—Labour cost, 1193l. 18s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 427l. 9s. 7d. l. 1s. 7d.—Black tin and copper ore sold, and sundries, 1547l. 1s. 11d.: leaving balance, being loss on the three months' working, 150l. 19s. 8d. The agents' report e found among our Mining Correspondence.

Grambler and St. Aubyn Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts . and March showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 612l. 8s. 9d.— e last audit, 41l. 7s. 10d.; copper ore sold (deducting 12l. 9s. 8d. dues, at 1-18th), s. 7d.: leaving debit balance, 358l. 16s. 4d. A call of 1l. per share was made. . John Davey and John Michell reported upon the various points of operation.

North Hafod Mine (first general) meeting, on Monday (Mr. Lionel ar in the chair), a call of 5s. per share was made. Details in another column.

the South Devon Iron and General Mining Company (special) g, on May 3 (Mr. White in the chair), it was proposed to form a new company, alled the Atlas Mining and Smelting Company, with a capital of 35,000l., in shares of 1l. each. Purchase-money in cash and shares, 17,000l.; bonus to late olders (say) 10,000l.; bonus to holders of preference shares, 3000l.; working l, 5000l. = 35,000l. Details in another column.

the Bampfylde Copper Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday the accounts for the six months ending April will show—Balance last audit, s. 3d.; loan, 700l.; copper ore sold, 740l. 17s.; sundries, 22l. 19s. 6d.=1655l. 16s. 9d. e cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1047l. 4s. 4d.: leaving a credit balance of 12s. 5d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 203l. 12s. 5d. The committee, r report, congratulate the shareholders upon the result of the six months' working. ut the aid of any further capital from the shareholders, the present loan and all liabilities may very soon be paid off, and a profitable mine calculated upon, with confidence than every. The shares relinquished in 1857, and now on hand, will be y auction to the highest bidder. The deputation of shareholders (Messrs. Hand, , Taggart, Thomas, and Milne) who have visited the mine "express their unqua- atisfaction with the general arrangements at the mine, and the prospects of the olders." Capt. Joseph Pope reports upon the various points of operation, and that from the indications these present for improving he considers the prospects e cheering than they have hitherto been. The machinery throughout the mine king very well.

eds, May 10.—During the last week a considerable amount of busi- s been done in Mining Shares, and prices have had an improving tendency. Heb- oors have advanced on the expectation of a dividend. Transactions have taken n Brea Consols, Wensleydale, Cornubia, North Hallenbeagle, and Wheal Prudence. ard Brook, 5, Bank-street, Mining Broker.]

ds, May 8.—In Mining Shares the business transacted has been , and quotations remain with a downward tendency.

Consols.—A good discovery of tin has been made in the western part of the n Wheal Mathew's lode, which gives a fair promise of adding greatly to the of the mine. The Carbona has not been looking so well, but a change for the is expected. It is valued at 40l. per fathom, and continues to extend westward. e of tin last month realised 345l.

ardale Mining Company.—Some important trials are being made in this mine, continues to yield a fair quantity of ore to the low beds. Should the present ons be realised there is every prospect of this soon becoming a dividend mine. Gledhill and Co.

Robert Ferral, for 24 years connected with the National of Ireland ce Company, has been appointed resident secretary in Ireland of the Queen In- Company. Messrs. John and H. T. Walsh are the Irish local managers.

National Provincial Bank of England corporation held its y-ninth annual meeting on Thursday, when the proprietors had the cation of receiving the most favourable report ever present to them, dividend of 20 per cent., free of income tax, upon the year's opera- The bank has 780,000l. remaining uncalled of the subscribed l, and a reserved fund of upwards of 135,000l.; and as the shares ld by no less than 1125 individuals, it is probable that no bank offers ter security to depositors. Throughout the year the bank has rea- large interest upon their transactions, and have enjoyed also com- e immunity from casualties, the undertaking being now in a posi- which any bank may well be proud—they enjoy the confidence of o have dealings with them, and have a business which steadily and nously increases. The position of the bank's affairs cannot be better ined than by a reference to the details of Thursday's meeting, we publish in another column of this day's Journal. The manage- of the bank continues to be conducted as ably as usual by Mr. Robertson; and as an acknowledgment of the proprietors' appre- of the services of the various officers and clerks of the bank, a bonus er cent. has been paid to the various officers and clerks; and to Mr. bertson, the chief accountant, and Mr. E. Atkinson, the chief in- , 1000l. each was presented, in acknowledgment of their long, l, and efficient services.

Scarborough Pier and Improvement Company.—The pro- beautiful public works in Scarborough, "the Queen" of the water- ces, are likely to be speedily commenced, as they have received the ous support of a great public meeting in that romantic and popular When we consider that Scarborough has increased 50 per cent., 851 to 1861; that the visitors last season numbered 300,000; that ineer, Mr. T. Page, C.E., is the most eminent member of his pro- ; and that the consulting manager, Mr. W. Northhouse, has the *pre-stige* of success from the many great companies he has organised, there can be but little doubt that the shares in this will be eagerly sought for.

Santa Barbara.—Capt. Bryant, after having been for some time the managing agent to Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, left Southampton, on Thursday, for Brazil, accompanied by an efficient staff of artizans. A long residence in the mining districts of Brazil renders Capt. Bryant peculiarly adapted for the important position which has been assigned to him by the directors of this company, his instructions being that the property, which has been proved to be of no ordinary character, is to be developed wish the utmost vigour. The operations already carried out fully confirm the favourable opinion entertained by those familiar with the property.

Tin Mining in Spain.—It is now about twelve months since the prospectus of an English company—the Beariz Tin-Streaming Company—for tin-streaming in Spain was published. Mining operations were commenced in the beginning of November last, and have been gradually extended as an accurate knowledge of the real character of the mineral ground opened up has warranted; and in a few days the result of the work executed up to March 31 last (say, for a period of about five months) will be laid before the shareholders. During that period the management has been conducted by Mr. G. J. Gunther, who was sent out to plan and open up the mines and start the concern. The 32 pertinencias, or setts of mineral land, proposed ultimately to be worked comprise nine distinct groups of mines; five groups being tin-bearing kaolin, and the other four being quartz lodes yielding tin. Mr. Gunther in his report describes graphically the features of these important properties. He considers that the favourable features which the kaolin beds present are the almost inexhaustible quantity of kaolin, its degree of richness in tin ore, and the facility with which the tin can be extracted; inasmuch as the mineral can be directly treated for the extraction of the ore by the action of water without the necessity of stamping; the larger pieces which remain after the finer particles have been separated therefrom soon changing into soft friable kaolin on being exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and the only fragments which require crushing being the quartzose strings which occur within the kaolin; these, moreover, are also of rather a porous nature. What he characterises as the unfavourable features are, that the floors of kaolin dip, or underlie, towards the rising ground, and require the more care, therefore, in working; and that some shallow superficial workings, formerly carried on by ventureros, have fallen in, and will occasion some extra labour, in the first instance, to the company. Mr. Gunther estimates that the kaolin which may be streamed or washed early in the approaching autumn from the top part of the mass of kaolin (say, to the depth of 30 ft.) in one pertenencia (San Miguel) will produce 8000l. value in tin ore, at a cost in production of from 4000l. to 5000l. The mineral sett, consisting of quartz lodes containing tin, are being examined, and likewise present favourable features; in some instances, indeed, they appear to be of a very satisfactory character.

The Gilvach Coal Company.—This undertaking seems to be progressing favourably. The inspecting engineer, at a moderate outlay, has opened up one of the upper seams, and samples of the coal have been forwarded to the offices of the company. It appears that the seam won is 4½ feet thick. The fact of this having been won for such a moderate outlay, together with the fact that arrangements have been entered into with the Great Western Railway Company for an extension of their line to the pit's mouth, and the small cost at which the coal can be worked, warrant the directors in stating that the shareholders may calculate upon the dividends mentioned in the prospectus.

Silver Mining in Mexico.—The inexhaustible mineral riches of Mexico are about to be still further developed with English capital, a company—the Laguna Silver Mining Company—having just been formed, with a capital of 20,000l., in shares of 5l. each, for purchasing two-thirds of the interest in a rich and promising mine, the Laguna, on the Veta Madre del Chico, belonging to Mr. J. R. Rule, whose name is well known to our readers in connection with mining in Mexico. The sett lies between the Arevalo—which is now yielding from 20,000l. to 30,000 per annum profit to its Mexican owner—and the mines of Rosario, Jesus, and San Rafael, which have also produced enormous profits. The mine is 70 miles north of the city of Mexico, and is in the midst of an excellent mining population, the present owner holding it from the Government for an unlimited period, subject to a royalty of 3 per cent. upon the value of the silver produced. The Arevalo adit now making will drain the Laguna Mine to the depth of at least 300 yards, and the ores, which are peculiarly adapted to the amalgamation process, by which the silver can be easily extracted from the ores, are of the most "docile" character. Mr. Rule transfers two-thirds of the property for 1200l., and it is calculated that from 4000l. to 5000l. will be sufficient for fully developing the mine.

The Royal Commission of Mines.—During the past week the Commissioners appointed to make enquiries into the state of the British mines have been pursuing their investigations in the Western locality (including the St. Just district), where every facility has been afforded them. The different agents, captains, adventurers, and the gentlemen of the neighbourhood interested in mining, have given their valuable aid in promoting the Commissioners' investigation, and so far as these have gone the greatest satisfaction has been the result. Lord Kinnaird and party left for London a few days since, whilst the secretary to the Commission (Mr. Temple) remains longer. The party has been staying at the Queen's, Penzance, and intend returning to the locality some time during the summer.

Mining Water Rights.—A novel proceeding took place at Huckworthy Bridge, near Tavistock, on Wednesday, which is of great importance to the mining community, especially in the locality referred to. The River Walkham flows through the valley, and has for some years past been claimed by Sir Massey Lopes, to whom it has proved a lucrative property since he made a charge of 100l. per annum to any mine which required to use it. This has been a great grievance to the mines, and has kept many idle. Messrs. Collier, Palley, and others, on the day in question, took possession of the river by inviting a large party to fish in it, as taking possession and claiming their common right. Report says that an action will shortly be tried between Sir Massey and the trespassers. If the water or river be divided, no doubt the exorbitant charges complained of will be done away with, and many mines now idle will be worked.

Forest of Dean—Two Fatal Colliery Accidents.—On Saturday a sad accident happened at the New Favey Colliery, the property of the Park End Coal Company, to a man named George, living at the Lane End, near Coleford. The poor fellow was employed in getting coal, when a "bell," or globular stone, fell from the stone roof, or top, upon him, and so seriously injured him that he died on the road home, whither he was being carried by his fellow-workmen. He was a man of very good character, about 40 years of age, and has left a widow and two children.—An exactly similar accident happened on the same day at the New Strip-and-at-it Colliery, the property of Messrs. J. and H. Harris, to a lad named Weaver, about 12 years of age, who died before he could be extricated. In both cases inquest were held on Tuesday, before Mr. James Teague, coroner for the district, and adjourned to Saturday (this day), for the attendance of the Government Inspector, Mr. Lionel Brough, when, there is no doubt, the verdict will be "Accidental Death."

Geologists' Association.—At the ordinary monthly meeting of this Association, on Monday (Prof. Tennant, F.G.S., President, in the chair), a highly interesting paper "On Bone Beds," by Mr. Roberts, assistant secretary, Geological Society, was read. The various bone beds which had been discovered, and their position in the geological series, were carefully explained. The paper was well calculated to convey sound information on the subject, but from its necessarily technical character it would be almost impossible to give a satisfactory abstract. The President, in moving the vote of thanks, remarked that the bone beds offered a wide and interesting field for study, and he had no doubt that the able manner in which Mr. Roberts had placed his record of facts before them would greatly assist them in their researches in this direction. Mr. Roberts regretted that he had been unable to treat the subject without introducing so much technical geology, but, as some compensation, he had furnished them with one typical specimen of the Ludlow bone bed, and also some from each of the others to which he had referred. Prof. Morris said that there were two points in connection with the subject which deserved especial attention; they should first consider how far the remains are those of fish, which must have died on the spot, or whether they have been derived from drift action. They should also consider whether the deposits were deep sea, littoral, estuarine, or fresh water, which could easily be determined by comparison with natural action going on at the present time. They might find the various remains in connection with each other, which would imply a condition similar to that at present met with in the lake of Manzali, one of the mouths of the Nile, which was 65 miles long and 15 miles wide. The water is brackish, the fresh water of the Nile being kept in by the bar, and the water from the Mediterranean also coming in. This might explain some of the phenomena met with in connection with the bone beds. This lake contains more fish, some of which was fresh and some salt water, than any other similar area, and the shores were inhabited by the cormorant, crane, heron, and other birds which feed on fish. They would find every particular connected with it in Maddox's works on Egypt. He regarded these facts as interesting, because they enabled them to understand how they may have fresh and salt water remains in the same deposit. There were bone beds in the Purbeck series where the bones are well shown. They are also found in the Isle of Wight, in the neighbourhood of Hampstead cliff. They should bear in mind, too, that many of these deposits are found at the termination of one set of deposits, or at the beginning of others. In reply to Mr. Roberts, Prof. Morris continued, that Hugh Miller referred to some of these remains being found in deep sea deposits. The President observed that we have them at Lyme Regis, although they were not so well developed as in the Severn. Prof. Morris said that in some parts of the Severn there were two layers of these bone beds, each being very distinctly marked. A paper was next read by Mr. Evans, "On Superficial Freshwater Deposits found near the Blackfriar's-road." The paper contained the details connected with the remains exhibited by the author at the previous meeting. An interesting discussion followed, in which Messrs. Roberts, Evans, Pickering, and other members, and Prof. Morris took part. At the next meeting Mr. Marcus Scott will read a paper "On Mine Surveying;" Mr. Guppy "On the Older Parian Formation in Trinidad;" and Prof. Deck "On the Excursion made by the Association to Hastings."

At the Society of Arts, on Wednesday next, Mr. John Arthur Phillips will read a paper "On Gold Mining, and the Gold Discoveries made since 1851," which we shall publish *in extenso*, with the discussion upon it, in next week's Journal.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—The weather for the past week has generally been in accordance with what I stated in my last letter—unsettled and windy. I am too busily engaged in other matters to state accurately the weather for the next week, but to all appearance it will continue unsettled, windy, and showery, with a variable temperature for some days yet. G. Shepherd, C.E.,

26, *Throgmorton-street, May* 7. Author of "The Climate of England."

Substitute for Gunpowder.—Messrs. Harrison and Yates, of Oldham, propose as a substitute for gunpowder to employ a composition containing, of chlorate of potash, 56 parts; yellow prussiate of potash, 28 parts; starch, 4 parts; sulphur, 7 parts; and charcoal from 2½ to 5 parts.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 5th May.			
Glogfach	60	£14 16 0	R. Michell & Son.
East Logylas	70	11 6 0	Panther Co.
Cwmystwith	50	11 13 6	ditto
ditto	50	11 16 6	ditto
Sold on the 6th May.			
North Minera	20	11 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 7th May.			
Llanfyrnach	20	12 10 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	5	7 7 0	ditto
Sold on the 8th May.			
Maesyrerwddu (Talargoch)	53	12 6 0	Adam Eyton.
Coetia Llys (Talargoch)	21	12 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	10	11 11 0	ditto
Rhosesmor	45	11 0 6	ditto
Orsedd	10	11 11 0	A. Courage & Co.
Bryngwiog	35	12 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Parrys	30	11 17 6	ditto
Holywell Level	10	13 10 6	ditto
Long Rake	15	11 18 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
West Merilyn	5	12 4 6	ditto
Merilyn	4	11 15 0	A. Courage & Co.
Llangynog United	16½	11 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyliffe	52	12 12 0	A. Eyton.
ditto	27	12 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Sold on the 9th May.			
Treweatha	½	16 8 0	Stock & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 7th February.				
Cornubia	1 2 1 21	£60 0 0	£ 67 6 3	—
Sold on the 5th April.				
ditto	1 16 1 15	67 10 0	133 17 7	—
ditto	0 3 3 24	55 10 0		
Sold on the 16th and 17th April.				
West Fowey Con.	34 16 1 10	63 15 0	2219 11 7	—
ditto	0 15 1 8	45 0 0	34 7 2	—
Sold on the 24th and 28th April.				
Par Consols	60 8 2 22	63 15 0	3852 14 3	—
Sold on the 28th April.				
Prideaux Wood	2 13 3 3	63 0 0	169 7 11	—
ditto	0 3 2 22	45 0 0	8 6 4	—
Sold on the 2d May.				
Cornubia	2 10 1 2	68 0 0	170 18 2	—
Drake Walls	7 2 1 5	67 7 6	479 7 0	—
ditto	12 4 2 20	64 12 6	790 12 3	—
(Carriage of Drake Walls' tin, 19l. 7s.)				
Sold on the 6th May.				
Gurlyn	6 13 3 25	63 15 0	427 0 6	Chyandour.

COPPER PRECIPITATE.

From the Alderley Edge Mining Co., sold by Martyn Dennis and Co., at Liverpool.

Mine.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.		Purchasers.
April 3	17 8 1 0	£59 7 10	£1033 0 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
15	11 3 1 0	57 5 5	639 6 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 8th April.				
Greenbourne	20 12 2 23	£5 17 6	£120 19 11	Bibby, Sons, & Co
Sold on the 21st April.				
ditto	14 2 3 14	4 11 6	64 13 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 23, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, May 8.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Wheal Basset	68	£3 17 0	Copper Hill	41	£6 4 0
ditto	65	4 12 6	Wheal Margery	66	7 15 0
ditto	57	6 1 0	ditto	65	2 15 0
ditto	51	6 5 0	ditto	62	2 12 6
ditto	48	4 10 0	ditto	5	14 2 0
ditto	41	6 17 6	Tolvadden	43	3 12 6
ditto	34	5 7 6	ditto	39	3 0 6
ditto	24	7 8 6	ditte	39	4 17 0
ditto	23	8 8 0	ditto	21	10 16 6
ditto	21	10 5 0	ditto	4	24 10 0
ditto	20	14 10 0	East Alfred Consols	78	3 19 0
East Carn Brea	97	8 8 6	ditto	41	3 18 6
ditto	68	3 16 0	ditto	23	5 1 0
ditto	64	3 10 6	Wheal Agar	46	6 4 6
ditto	56	3 6 0	ditto	43	12 5 0
ditto	48	3 19 6	ditto	41	6 13 6
ditto	37	11 14 0	Wheal Buller	70	3 19 6
ditto	10	7 6 6	ditto	25	0 6 0
Par Consols	82	8 9 6	ditto	24	11 7 6
ditto	80	6 6 6	East Rosewarne	26	5 11 0
ditto	79	7 14 6	ditto	24	11 16 0
ditto	28	4 8 0	ditto	12	8 14 0
Alfred Consols	57	3 18 6	ditto	11	3 12 6
ditto	50	2 7 0	North Basset	37	3 10 6
ditto	44	0 19 0	ditto	30	5 1 0
ditto	40	4 4 6	South Crenver	48	2 5 6
ditto	37	1 11 6	ditto	16	7 4 6
ditto	36	11 18 6	West Wheal Trevelyan	30	8 3 6
Levant	85	1 13 6	Rosewarne Consols	20	10 9 0
ditto	65	6 1 0	ditto	6	28 0 0
ditto	55	9 2 6	Boscaswell	24	9 3 6
ditto	50	6 8 0	St. Austell Consols	17	3 17 0
ditto	2	11 11 0	West Tolvadden	8	2 6 6
Copper Hill	65	1 16 0	Great North Tolgus	5	2 10 6
ditto	50	3 13 6	Wills' Ore	2	3 6 0
ditto	49	2 17 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Basset	452	£2783 6 0	East Rosewarne	78	£ 571 15 7
East Carn Brea	380	2182 19 6	North Basset	67	281 18 6
Par Consols	269	1934 12 6	South Crenver	64	224 16 0
Alfred Consols	264	1039 12 0	West Trevellyan	30	245 5 0
Levant	257	1380 12 0	Rosewarne Consols	26	377 0 0
Copper Hill	205	694 12 0	Boscaswell	24	220 4 0
Wheal Margery	198	923 10 0	St. Austell Consols	17	65 9 0
Tolvadden	144	778 12 6	West Tolvadden	8	18 12 0
East Alfred Consols	142	585 3 6	Great North Tolgus	5	12 12 6
Wheal Agar	130	1086 15 6	Will's Ore	2	6 12 0
Wheal Buller	119	558 15 0			

Average Standard .... £124 2 0 | Average Produce 6¾

Average Price per ton £5 11 0

Quantity of Ore .... 2876 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 192 tons 9 cwts.

Amount of Money £15,972 11 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard......... £124 8 0.—Average Produce 6⅜

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £122 12 0.—Produce, 7.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	450½	£2860 5 9
Freeman and Co.	218½	1252 2 6
Grenfell and Sons	183½	1323 9 9
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	468½	2464 4 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	198½	1240 1 6
Mason and Elkington	456	2570 12 3
Bankart and Sons	159	1116 5 6
Copper Miners' Company	445	2466 2 6
Charles Lambert	103½	418 7 9
Sweetland and Co.	93	160 19 6
Total	2876	£15,972 11 0

NO SALE on Thursday next, May 15.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels. —Devon Great Consols 1883—East Caradon 445—Phoenix Mine 388—Marke Valley 383 —Hingston Down 360—Great Wheal Martha 267—Holmbush 264—Lady Bertha 230— Bedford United, 208—East Wheal Russell, 186—South Bedford 157—Wheal Friendship 144—Yarner Mine 131—Wheal Emma 130—Kelly Bray 122—Gunnis Lake Clitters 119 —Okel Tor 80—Brookwood 50—Gawton Copper 36—Fursden 34—Hawkmoor 30.—Total, 5647 tons.

SECOND SALE IN MAY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1852	3259	7⅛	£18,225 18 0	£112 11 0	£76 0 0	£88 10
1853	4730	6⅛	21,693 10 0	118 17 0	74 6 0	117 0
1854	3790	6⅝	26,014 10 6	146 5 0	104 8 0	126 0
1855	4863	7⅛	35,651 15 6	141 12 0	102 19 0	126 0
1856	4791	7	31,920 9 0	135 4 0	95 14 0	126 0
1857	4765	6¾	33,666 8 0	145 6 0	104 12 0	126 0
1858	4281	6¼	25,797 8 0	135 1 0	92 15 0	107 10
1859	4026	6¼	24,412 4 0	136 1 0	93 12 0	107 10
1860	3481	7⅛	23,603 9 6	134 6 0	95 11 0	117 0
1861	3119	6⅝	19,204 18 0	134 19 0	93 7 6	98 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

THE LAGUNA SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit, £1 per share to be paid on application, £1 in three months from date of allotment, and the remainder in instalments of £1 if required.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN WORMALD, Esq., Brockworth Manor, Gloucestershire.
CHARLES RULE, Esq. (late of Mexico), Falmouth.
E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi.

MINE DIRECTOR—J. R. Rule, Esq., Mineral del Chico.

AGENTS IN MEXICO—Messrs. Bates, Barton, and Co.

BANKERS—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

BROKER—George S. Herbert, Esq., 73, Old Broad-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem)—Mr. F. Henderson Grieve.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—10, BROAD STREET BUILDINGS, CITY.

The Laguna Mine is on the *veta madre*, or mother vein of El Chico, which varies in width from 10 to 16 yards, and it lies between the Arevalo Mine on the West (which in the hands of its Mexican owner now produces £20,000 to £30,000 annual profits), and upon the East the Rosario Mine, and the Jesus and San Rafael Mine, which have also produced enormous profits.

It will be seen, therefore, that it would be impossible for the Laguna Mine to be more favourably situated, and were it untouched it would offer every chance of success, but this chance seems turned into something very like certainty by the discovery of ore in the shaft, which has been sunk 25 yards on the vein (here about 10 yards wide), at a point close to the boundary of the rich Arevalo Mine, and at this little depth the vein is precisely similar in character to the latter, and contains silver ore throughout its entire width.

This mine is situated in the mineral of El Chico, 70 miles north of the City of Mexico. It is in an undisturbed locality, with an excellent mining population. The present owner has obtained from the Government the license of the usual extent, with the right to hold it for an unlimited period, subject to the usual payment of £3 per cent. on the value of the silver produced.

The district of El Chico has been one of the most productive in Mexico, and although it abounds in mineral veins, yet it has but one great vein, which is called the "Veta Madre," or Mother vein, and is about 35 feet wide, on an average. The mines of the greatest celebrity are on it, and Laguna stands in the midst of them, in virgin ground. Its having remained until lately undeveloped, is owing to an error of the Mexicans at a former period, who sunk the shaft perpendicularly, while the vein had a southern declination of about 1 ft. in a fathom; the result was that the shaft left the vein entirely, and the mine was declared of no value, and abandoned accordingly.

Having been found in this state by the present owner, he proceeded to sink the shaft on the course of the vein, and found it to retain its full width, the ore commencing from the surface, and extending all the way down, a depth of 78 feet, and to have ores disseminated throughout. In the course of this operation the vein much improved, as the ores became more massive, with a larger proportion of silver; and 30 tons of ore were raised, which produced 2160 ozs. of silver.

An adit level is now being made to the Arevalo Mine, which, when completed, will drain the Laguna Mine to a depth of 300 yards and upwards, which will be of great benefit.

It is now proposed to sink the shaft a few fathoms deeper, and then drive levels east and west, and should the ore continue as it was left in the bottom of the shaft when the mine was suspended, there would be a commencement of profits, with a prospect of their increasing, as the mines on this vein have been characterised by great durability. For instance, the Mine of Arevalo, whose workings are within 50 fathoms west of of the Laguna shaft, has continued its operations without interruption for upwards of 100 years, during which period it has given profits to the amount of many millions of dollars, and is still a rich mine. The similarity in the appearance of this mine to that of Arevalo, at the same depth, is very striking, and being on the same vein there is little doubt that Laguna will give a similar result. This remark applies equally to the mines adjoining it on the east, viz.—Rosario, Jesus, and San Rafael, which are among the most celebrated mines of Mexico, and which gave to Spain such enormous wealth, and added so materially to her greatness.

It is particularly worth of remark that the ores of Laguna are of the most "docile" character, and peculiarly adapted to the amalgamation process, by which the silver can easily be extracted from the ores.

Extensive smelting and amalgamation works are close at hand, where the ores can be reduced at a low price, and there is much water-power available, and the company will, therefore, have no need to erect works of their own.

The owner, Mr. J. Richard Rule, transfers two-thirds of the property to the present company for £1200, the amount expended by him, agreeing to superintend the operations until the company may think proper to appoint another person.

It is estimated that an additional sum of £4000 to £5000 will be amply sufficient to bring the mine into condition to yield the most satisfactory results to the shareholders.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained of the brokers, solicitors, or at the temporary offices of the company.

The deposit of £1 per share must be paid to the company's bankers previously to the application being sent in; this sum will be returned in full if a sufficient number of shares be not applied for, or if no allotment be made to the applicant.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE GWERN-Y-MYNYDD LEAD MINING COMPANY.—

The Lords of Mold having agreed to grant a lease of the old Gwern-y-Mynydd and Cat-hole Mines, near Mold (at a royalty of 1-15th for the first moiety of a term of 21 years, and 1-12th for the second moiety), it is intended immediately to commence working the same, together with the valuable lands adjoining, belonging to S. H. Thompson, Esq., of Thingwall, near Liverpool, and Edward Wain, Esq., of Vron Hall, near Mold, which have also been engaged on the same terms.

It is confidently expected that a capital of £10,000 will be abundant for this purpose, and it is proposed to raise that sum by the issue of 500 shares of £20 each; of which 10s. per share shall be paid as a deposit on application, £1 on allotment, £4 when machinery is procured, and the remainder as required in calls of £1 per share, at intervals of not less than three months, or as shall hereafter be arranged.

A large portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and as soon as the remaining shares are apportioned, a meeting will be called to adopt rules, appoint directors, &c.

The company will be placed under the Limited Liability Act.

Applications for shares to be made before the 20th of May next, to A. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Mold, the solicitor of the company, or Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, Mount Pleasant Mine, Mold, secretary *pro tem;* and the deposits (as above) to be paid into the London and Westminster Bank, London; the Union Bank, Liverpool; to be placed to the credit of the company, at the National Provincial Bank, Mold, or at the last-named bank.

The following report, prepared by Mr. Robert Williams, manager of the Mount Pleasant Mine (who is thoroughly acquainted with the neighbourhood), will show the valuable results of former operations, and the causes of their being suspended, the plans suggested by him for future action, and the confident expectations he entertains of the success of the undertaking:—

Ty-ucha, Mold, March 31, 1862.—These mines and surrounding localities have been well-known to me for upwards of 35 years. Having been connected with most of the mines in the Mold district, and resided therein during the whole of that period, it is with some degree of confidence that I have undertaken to report upon the Gwern-y-Mynydd sett, being a portion of that extensive range of mines now more particularly claiming the attention of the mining public. The Gwern-y-Mynydd Mine is situate about one mile and a half south-west of the town of Mold, in the heart of the mineral district on the north side of which, and within a distance of about two miles, we have the following important mines, exclusive of small adventures, viz.:—The Fawnog and Fron Fawnog, which returned about 20,000 tons of lead ore, and made a profit of £100,000, when lead was selling at a very low price. Next come the Pant-y-Buarth (now working), Bwlch-y-Ddaufryn, Pant-y-Mwyn, Pen-y-Fron, and Llyn-y-Pandy, all of which have produced very large quantities of lead ore; and at a short distance further northward are the Coed-du, the Garreg-boeth, the well-known Coed-yr-Hendre, and Rhosesmor Mines. In looking southward from the starting point, at a short distance we find the Fron, Cribiolyn, Mount Pleasant, Coed-Cynric, Jamaica, Lisbon, nearly all of which have paid large profits; and continuing the line still further south, and at a distance of about a mile and a half from Gwern-y-Mynydd is the Maes-y-safn Mine, which is now in full work, and has paid about £200,000 profit to the adventurers. With regard to the Gwern-y-Mynydd vein, it has been traced and worked upon continuously for a distance of nearly one mile and a half in length. Commencing at the western boundary of the common, from the River Alun, we find the following mines:—1. The Pen-y-Garreg Wen, and Ddol-Galch, worked about 70 years ago, by a company from Derbyshire.—2. The Cat-hole, which returned a large profit to a private company, and subsequently by the Mold Mines Company, producing from 300 to 500 tons of lead ore per month for a considerable period.—3. The South Mold, or West Gwern-y-Mynydd.—4. The Cefn-y-Gader.—And, 5. The Ladies' Venture, which respectively were productive mines.—6. The Wine Company, who raised upwards of 12,000 tons of lead ore, and made from £40,000 to £50,000 profit.—And lastly, the Shaft-lâs East and Shaft-lâs West Companies, who also raised several hundred tons of ore. It is difficult to estimate the entire produce of this lode, as no accounts can be found except of a recent date; but judging from documents which have come under my notice, and verbal information, the foregoing range of mines upon this (the Gwern-y-Mynydd) vein must have yielded from time to time 40,000 if not 50,000 tons of lead ore. The Gwern-y-Mynydd Mine, Shaft-lâs East and Shaft-lâs West Companies, were at work vigorously during the years 1822 and 1823, and in 1824 they jointly set up a 51-in. cylinder engine, and subsequently the mines were consolidated into one concern, and the 170 yard level extended 70 or 80 yards east of the pressure, or "Tom and Jerry" shaft, in productive ground, leaving very strong ore under foot for a considerable distance, a great portion of the setts of timber being placed upon lumps of ore, which could not be taken away on account of the water. About this time the day level ran in, which, with other difficulties, caused all operations to be suspended. The mine lay idle for several years, when it was again set to work for the purpose of unwatering and working the eastern end, and an outlay was made of from £2000 to £3000, in sinking a new engine-shaft to the depth of about 130 yards, and other preparations; when, in consequence of deaths and failures among the shareholders, the mine was again brought to a standstill, and has remained so to this day. I have gone through this little history in order to show the opinion in which the old company held the mine, by making so large a preliminary outlay for further explorations, the whole of which was lost to them; but the greater portion of it is available if the mine be again put into operation. From reliable information, I find that a sump was sunk into the heading wall about 30 yards east of the pressure shaft, upon the 170 yards level, and a cross-cut put out north, large lumps of lead ore coming in, when the water began to rise, and the men were driven out. The fate of the mine becoming, apparently, inevitable, there was a general scramble, and several tons of lead ore were got out in a few hours from different places about the sump. The great run of ore which was the making of the Gwern-y-Mynydd Mine is upon the crop, the two walls of the vein becoming heading walls, and thus forming an immense hopper, in which was found the great body of ore, generally called by the miners "the flat." At the summit of the hill this became contracted and barren, and I am of opinion it is now setting in again, and have no doubt there will be found an exceedingly rich piece of ground to the east of the pressure shaft. I am strengthened in this opinion by my past experience at Fron Fawnog, such having been precisely the case there. This run of ground will extend 500 to 600 yards in length before reaching the coal measures, and in all probability will prove the richest part of the vein hitherto discovered. The course I should recommend to be pursued is to erect an engine (not less than a 65-in. or 70-in. cylinder) upon the new shaft, to enlarge that shaft to the present bottom (34 yards below the day level), and to sink it until the vein is intersected, which will be about 30 yards below the 170 yard level. It is to be regretted this shaft was not placed further eastward; but as it is sunk, and the day level extended thereto, I think that, in order to save time and expense in arriving at a good trial, it will be prudent to adopt it as the first point of operation. I have carefully considered all the bearings relating to this project, and am firmly of opinion that, under judicious management, it will make a lasting and profitable concern; and this opinion is confirmed by several good authorities whom I have consulted upon the subject. With respect to the amount of capital that may be required, I should say, without going into details, that £10,000 would be quite sufficient. ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Now ready, price 1s.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1861,

BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.*

The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 29, 1860, and January 5, 1861.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,

published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—

Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

Price Threepence,

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

AN ESSAY ON THE CAUSE OF EXPLOSIONS, AND MEANS OF PREVENTION.

By a COLLIERY MANAGER.

Free and unprejudiced minds will neither antiquate truth for the oldness of the notion nor slight her for looking young, or bearing the face of novelty.—HENRY MORE, F.R.S.

London: To be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

Now ready, price 6d.,

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES,

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES,

which come into operation on January 1, 1861.

Also, price 2s.,

GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS.

Second edition, revised and much enlarged.

London: *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; and of all booksellers and newsmen.

This day is published, 8vo., cloth, price 4s.,

THE MINERAL AGENTS' HANDBOOK.

By G. C. MAHON, Esq.,

Edited by the Rev. S. HAUGHTON, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society of Dublin, and ROBERT H. SCOTT, M.A., Secretary to the Geological Society of Dublin, and Lecturer on Mineralogy to the Royal Dublin Society.

Also lately published, price 4s., 8vo., cloth,

THE BLOW-PIPE VADE MECUM.

The Blow-pipe Characters of Minerals, deduced from the original observations of AQUILLA SMITH, M.D., M.R.I.A., alphabetically arranged and edited by the Rev. S. HAUGHTON, F.R.S., &c., and ROBERT SCOTT, Secretary to the Geological Society of Dublin, &c.

Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

SPLENDID GEOLOGICAL WORK.—The whole of South Wales, on the scale of 1 inch to the mile, beautifully coloured, mounted on roller, varnished, £4 10s.; or on spring roller, £9 9s. North Wales, similarly coloured, roller, £4 4s.; spring roller, £8 15s. Also, the vertical and horizontal sections, mounted on linen, in half morocco cases, for South Wales, £10 10s.; North Wales, £8 8s. Every good geological map published. Plans, sections, and maps lithographed, traced, coloured, or mounted, with promptitude. Illustrated catalogues of the whole of the Ordnance and Geological Survey, and of other valuable maps, atlases, and guides, will be sent per return of post (on receipt of one stamp) by LETTS, SON, and Co., 8, Royal Exchange, London, E.C., map sellers and mounters, lithographers, printers, and draughtsmen, and agents to the Board of Ordnance and the Geological Society.

Now ready, large octavo, half bound, price 10s. 6d.,

BOOK-KEEPING FOR IRONWORKS:

A simple and complete system of double entry, expressly adapted for the iron trade, showing the method of ascertaining the cost per ton of the puddled bar and finished iron. By G. J. WILLIAMS, Accountant,

Eighteen years cashier and book-keeper in extensive works.

"A book which renders systematic book-keeping as simple as the writing of an invoice." London: *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES,

29, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, and FORD ROAD, OLD FORD.

The PARTNERSHIP between MITCHELL AND RICKARD having EXPIRED, this BUSINESS will in future be CONDUCTED, as hitherto, under the PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENCE of W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S. (Assayer of the Precious Metals, &c., by special authority of the Chilian Government), who will pay all outstanding debts against the late firm.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES PROMOTED.

REPORTS, PROSPECTUSES, NEWSPAPER NOTICES, &c., PREPARED and ADVERTISING METHODISED, by MR. LEE STEVENS, No. 36, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CHERT-STONE.—I have a lease of a valuable chert-stone quarry, not far from a railway. I am aware it is used in the potteries for the purpose of grinding flint. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether or not it is used for cement, glass making, or any other purpose, and where a good market can be had for it? The supply is unlimited, and the quality first-class.—A SUBSCRIBER.

ARREARS OF CALLS.—Again allow me to draw the attention of the mining public to the fact that, unless the managers of mines insist on forfeiting the shares on which calls remain unpaid the affairs of such companies cannot prove favourable. I have before me the reports of the meeting of South Caradon Wheal Hooper and also of Lady Bertha Mine. With regard to the former, after all the resolutions passed, I find still calls unpaid, 371*l*. 13s. Is not this too bad? With respect to Lady Bertha, the arrears of call are only 7*l*. 10s., and they passed a resolution that "all shares in arrears of call be absolutely forfeited unless paid-up within fourteen days."—HONESTAS.

GURLYN MINE.—Perhaps your various correspondents will inform me where I can buy the wonderful Gurlyn Mine shares, which "The Cautious Man," "Another Cautious Man," and "O. P. Q." have been calling our attention to. I was much struck with the excellent report of the mine in last week's Journal, and at once gave directions to my broker to get me 50 shares; but he says, in reply, "There are none to be bought in the London market." Perhaps some one can direct me where I can get what I require.—X. Y. Z.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—Will the captain, manager, or purser of this mine endeavour to arouse from the state of *ennui* in which they have apparently been so long passing time unconsciously, in order to give us an occasional report, for which I have now four or five weeks vainly watched the Journal—this being, since I am not one of the favoured who may receive specially-written and confidential advice, my only source of information? I am astonished that a sense of duty does not urge them to greater attention, for which all, excepting the hard-working resident agent, take such particular care to be well paid. It may be all very well for the officials to rest in the comfortable assurance that they have a good property, which will soon make its own report, and I do not doubt, since the side lodes are almost sure to be cut rich, such expectations being early realised; but until its returns form their own argument, we the shareholders naturally require the encouragement of being occasionally informed to what extent our success is likely to reach.—INVESTOR.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—For the last four weeks all reports of North Nant-y-mwyn Mine appear to have been discontinued in the Journal. May I enquire the cause of this; for I am credibly informed that the mine in question is really a very good one, and with commonly prudent management could be made to pay almost immediately. Why are the reports withheld?—A SHAREHOLDER.

ASHBURTON UNITED—PENGENNA.—I find Mr. Ennor intends publishing some particulars of 144 mines he inspected prior to and in the year 1857; this will be of doubtful interest, being but his opinion four or five years since, but if he will give us some information respecting two mines, which were introduced to the public "just to show the profits that could be realised by legitimate mining," he will confer a greater obligation, and to no one more so than the writer, who has held shares in these two mines from the commencement. I allude to Ashburton United and Pengenna, and should like to know if there is yet a chance left us for our money. If he will candidly admit he believes there is not, I would have no hesitation in withdrawing from both concerns with the loss already sustained. Mr. Ennor, I know, formed a very high opinion of each of these mines formerly, and I am sure his opinion upon the present prospects of one or both will be read with great interest by all parties concerned.—A SHAREHOLDER IN BOTH MINES.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—At the general meeting of adventurers, held on April 30, several shareholders objected to the manner in which the accounts were presented, and many a severe criticism has gone the round of the mining world since in consequence. Being a tin mine, it is usual to audit the cost, &c., quarterly; but on this occasion they have charged up four months without any remark, thus making it appear that only a profit of 624*l*. 18s. 2d. has been realised. A resolution was moved and seconded (but at length withdrawn), that the real state of affairs, showing the correct amount of profits on the quarter, 2307*l*. 4s. 11d., should be properly set forth, and a resolution entered that the extra January month's costs, &c., should be charged up and debited, when all interested would have their attention called to the fact, and not be misled, as at present. I can only view this in one light—an attempt to throw down the shares. Why, Sir, if this extra month had not been charged, and we had only audited up our regular three months' cost, our balance in favour of the mine would have enabled the meeting to have declared a dividend of 30s. per share, and carried on a profit balance of 508*l*., to be added to the 100 tons of tin ... the present quarter.—ONE WHO LOVES THINGS CLEAR.

Mr. Ennor requests us to state that he will not reply to any letter which has ... writer's name attached. He never asserts an opinion without signing his name ... considers that no one should question his knowledge or statements, or impugn ... racity, without authentication. Mr. Ennor is ever ready, in the defence of ... ticals, to meet an avowed Theorist, provided he does not introduce any Latin ... or German, or quote any of their remarks.

We have received Mr. Ennor's list of 144 mines, examined by him in the year ... its great length will make its publication depend upon the space at command ... early Supplement, perhaps, will enable us to insert it.

Received—"Life in Coal"—"N. C."—W. Rickard—C. White—"S. E."—...

THE MINING JOURNA[L]

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 10, 1862.

AMERICAN OR ROCK OIL, AND PARAFFIN OIL.

It unfortunately happens that, notwithstanding the severity with ... some lessons are taught and experience is gained, the so-called public ... but tardily convinced of their truth or value, even when a very small ... of reflection would, in many instances, make them at once quite as ... as they occasionally appear after a long continuance of careless indifference ... which, but too frequently, is attended with the severest consequences ... tardily the public have been in informing themselves of, and in acting ... fatally-bought experience, we have a melancholy instance in the ... lengthy and increasing list of fatal and severe accidents resulting from ... employment of the American, or rock oil. But a few days since happened ... one of those accidents so characteristic of the properties of this oil, that ... would call especial attention to the occurrence. American, or rock ... as is well known, is highly explosive, and no better example could ... been given of its explosive character than the accident at Keighley ... the deposition of WILLIAM BARRETT, before the coroner, he states ... went through the room where the oil was; the men had a lighted lamp ... went to look at the oil, which they said was like water, taking the ... in my hand. When I got within about 2 yards of the oil it exploded ... burst into a flame, reaching the top of the room." In this instance ... idea of the highly dangerous character of the oil may be obtained ... is remembered that it actually exploded at a distance of 2 yards ... from the lighted lamp. The result of the explosion was, as might ... been anticipated—the unfortunate workman, WILLIAM GILL, was ... verely burnt and injured that he shortly afterwards died.

In the *Press* newspaper, published at Philadelphia, April 1, 1862 ... we have recently received, the following notice of "additional explosions ... occurs:—"The first resulted from the explosion of a coal oil vat ... two men are, perhaps, fatally injured. The factory was situated in ... dock-street, near Trent, on Cotrocksink Creek, and was owned by ... K. WALLACE. The building was a large one—stone and brick, and was ... of the most admirably-constructed works of the kind in the country ... built with special care for the prevention of accidents. While ... were in full operation an explosion took place, followed by the almost ... stantaneous ignition of everything about the premises. The wall of ... building facing on the creek was blown out, and the roof displaced ... fire burned furiously, and threatened serious destruction to surrounding ... properties, but through the great exertions of the firemen the ... were almost entirely confined to the factory, the adjacent properties ... sustaining slight damage. The greater portion of the stock ... about 300 barrels of crude oil, and 75 barrels of refined oil, on the ... of the building, was saved. There was a considerable quantity of ... on the factory, in an apartment fitted out carefully for receiving it ... guard against accidents. The flames got into the room were the ... was, it took fire, and was totally destroyed. This added great fury ... flames, and at one time the whole surface of the creek was covered ... burning oil, floating on the water. When the flames were nearly ... guished some of the barrels containing benzine, which had escaped ... fire and exploded. The benzine was scattered in all directions over ... ruins, setting them on fire a second time, and burned stubbornly."

Very recently a most admirable report on paraffin oil, its impurities ... adulterations has appeared in the *Lancet*. The report commences ... stating that the numerous and deplorable accidents which have ... resulted from the use of oils sold under the much-abused name of ... as well as the late large importations of petroleum or rock oil, an article ... in its nature to paraffin, and yet possessing highly dangerous properties ... when used as an illuminating agent, render a full and searching enquiry ... the condition of the so-called paraffin oils, now so largely sold, a ... great public utility, and one imperatively demanded in the interests ... public safety.

Information is also given as to the properties of YOUNG'S paraffin ... with which the public have been well acquainted for the last ... past, and which is taken as the type of safe-burning oils—"Paraffin ... when purified is not generally inflammable under a temperature of ... 130° to 140° Fahr., and upwards; the raw or crude oil is so, however ... a much lower temperature." This statement is corroborated in a ... made by a committee of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. The ... states—"That the paraffin oil, as manufactured by Mr. YOUNG'S ... does not explode at a temperature below 140° to 150° Fahr., and ... fore, we think that the oil may be employed with safety for illuminating ... purposes." Some really practicable results have been arrived at in ... vestigation which has been undertaken by the analytical and sanitary ... mission of the *Lancet*, and we cannot but sincerely hope that the ... will bear them in mind, and will not fail to act upon the useful ... mation given.

"STANDARD OF SAFETY.—This denotes the point at which the ... of any oil may under all ordinary combination of circumstances ... place; this point we have fixed at 130° Fahr. for various reasons—1 ... cause all really good oils do not ignite below this point.—2. Because ... point of permanent ignition of all crude, unrefined, or partially purified ... may be readily brought up to this standard.—3. Because it is rare ... temperature of any oil exposed to any ordinary circumstances to be ... above 130° Fahr."

We would, with the *Lancet*, suggest, in order that these truly ... and oft-recurring accidents should be guarded against, that the ... the oil vended should be guaranteed, and its "standard of safety" be ... denoted. Unless the public will interest themselves in this matter ... will when purchasing this class of illuminating materials demand some ... rantee as to the genuineness of the paraffin oil, there will be no ... the category, now already far too numerous, of fatal rock oil, or American ... paraffin oil, accidents.

The *Lancet* states—"The remedy is simple. The dealers in this ... should in all cases require from the wholesale houses by whom they ... supplied a guarantee that the oil they vend will not permanently ... under a temperature of 130° Fahr. All the respectable wholesale ... would readily comply with this condition. We are satisfied, from ... has been stated in the public journals, that the Paraffin Light Company ... would give this guarantee."

A severe test has recently been applied to YOUNG'S paraffin oil ... tain the safety of paraffin oil when employed for illuminating purposes ... portable lamps. The paraffin oil experimented with possessed ... termed the "standard of safety"—that is to say, its ignition point ... 140°. The experiments were made in the open air, there being ... at the time, and deal boards were laid on the ground to represent floors ... Lamps were filled with this oil, and after having been lighted were ... to fall from different heights on to the floor, or were pushed over ... accident, and every possible "accidental or wilful upset" was ... the result in every instance being that the flame was either immediately ... extinguished or flickered for a short period, but in no one instance ... oil so spilt ignite or explode.

The frequency of accidents arising from the explosion and ... of dangerous lamp oils has recently attracted the attention of the ... committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association ... recent meeting of that body Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, analytical ... presented a report upon 32 samples of paraffin and so-called paraffin ... bought at retail shops in Manchester. It appears from the report ... out of 32 samples were identical with genuine samples of YOUNG'S ... paraffin oils, the other 14 samples, though not uniform, were all ... American oils; some of these were sold for paraffin oils, and some ... other names. Only two samples out of 32 are reported as highly ... ous, from their property of forming an explosive mixture with ... natural temperature of this climate; three more samples are ...

es, because forming an explosive compound with air at a tempera- quently existing in warm rooms; 4 more samples are reported , though not dangerous, because exploding at a slightly higher ature not often existing in domestic rooms; 23 samples are reported for all ordinary purposes if used in the lamp in which paraffin oil is ; 3 of these samples are less safe than the other 20, but the reporter s them all beyond the limit of possible danger. The whole of the which could be recognised from their properties as YOUNG's paraffin e quite safe; 2 samples of American oil were also quite safe; 3 others safe, but well within the limits of danger; and 9 samples of Ame- were reported as unsafe or dangerous in ordinary hands. An ap- the report gives the names and addresses of the parties from the oil was purchased. As the facts with reference to the danger American oils have been now so frequently stated, and the reports so clearly point out their explosive character, it is to be hoped keepers will clearly see that it is to their own advantage to keep safe oils, and that any temptation with regard to price will not to sacrifice the lives of their unsuspecting customers. We are that in case of any future deaths from explosions of dangerous oils, as the qualities of the American oils are now so well known, 's jury will not be at all likely to excuse persons who sell such the plea of ignorance, and that verdicts entailing very serious conse- upon the venders of dangerous oils may be expected in future cases.

HE ELSECAR COLLIERY—PERFORMANCE OF A VENTILATING FAN.

J. J. Atkinson—one of the highest authorities in purely scientific engineering to be found in the North of England—accompanied by gson, of Manchester, and one or two others, recently paid a visit to ingfield Pits of the Elsecar Colliery, to witness the performance used there as the ventilating power. At the request of the Pre- North of England Institute of Mining Engineers (Mr. N. Mr. Atkinson has embodied the result of his observations in a which the other week was issued as a portion of the Transactions of stitute. There being only two ventilating fans in operation in the Northern coal field—at Tursdale and Montague Main Collieries— is of considerable interest to northern engineers, and a summary paper may be useful to our readers generally. At the Hemingfield under notice, there are two downcast shafts, each 468 feet in depth, 530 yards to the rise are two upcast shafts, which near the centre ght into one, and open into the central part of one side of the fan. rkings ventilated by this instrument extend about 726 yards in one n, and 770 yards in the other, on the level course of the strata, and about 136 acres.

The dimensions of the fan, into which the air is admitted on only, are as follow:—Diameter outside the extremities of the vanes, 22 ft. 8 in.; outside the rim, 22 ft.; diameter inside the rim, 16 ft. 10 in.; width of the ; depth of ditto, 3 ft. The vanes, which are straight, form an angle of 45°, drawn to them from the centre of the fan, which angle special experiments ascertained to be the best. The vanes are 26 in number, and it has seven arms, the rim is attached. The fan is driven by a steam-engine, having a vertical 22 in. in diameter, and the length of stroke is also 22 in. A connecting-rod is to a crank at the extremity of the main shaft of the fan, so that the fan makes for every double stroke of the engine. Three cylindrical boilers, with he- ends and wheel-flues supply the steam, but two of them are ordinarily suffi- purpose. During the experiments the pressure of steam was 43 lbs. per , but 40 lbs. per square inch is the ordinary working pressure. The average of air circulated in the mine under the ordinary working of the fan was stated cubic feet per minute, with a water-gauge of 0·5 to 0·6 in. at the fan, which, includes the shaft resistances. The average number of strokes of the engine ordinary working of the fan was stated to be 60 per minute, and the coals 104½ lbs. per minute. The cost of the fan and engine, exclusive of the boilers work, and the expense of erection, was stated to be 480l. Three experiments with the fan on the occasion of Mr. Atkinson's visit. The first showed the ventilation when the fan was not working, the number of cubic feet of air per being 14,173. The second experiment was made immediately the pit stopped when the fan made 60 revolutions per minute, the water-gauge stood at 8 in.; number of cubic feet of air per minute was 82,294. In the third experiment, the same number of revolutions, the water-gauge was 7 in., and the cubic feet minute 74,718. Discarding the natural pressure (which would operate equally of a furnace or any other ventilating power), the real power given out by the utilised in the production of ventilation, according to Mr. Atkinson, is by the experiment 9·21, and by the second experiment 10·374-horse power. Assuming of making the second experiment the boiler fires were consuming the ordi- quantity of 606½ lbs. per hour, there was a consumption of 58·48 lbs. per power utilised per hour. Mr. Atkinson here enters into elaborate calculations, the effect obtained by the Elsecar fan. The utilised consumption of coal experiment is put down, as we have stated, at 58·48 lbs. per horse-power per five collieries in the North of England the average obtained by experiment lbs., but the disparity between the highest and lowest figures is great, one col- 27·2 lbs.—so much depending upon and sizes of shafts and air-ways, the dryness of the walls and brattice of the A furnace at Hemingfield Pits would have laboured under very dis- circumstances, owing to the upcast shaft being no more than 60 fathoms under the circumstances, in order to get the same amount of air as was by the fan in No. 3 experiment, an average upcast temperature of 152·8° would required. And, admitting that so much of each pound of coal applied to the is actually burnt yields 13,000 calories, or units of heat, the coals required to temperature of 82,294 cubic feet of air from 60·5° (the temperature air) to 152·8° would be 10·687 lbs. So that even if there were no loss of by cooling in the furnace-drift and upcast shafts, this would be the neces- sumption of coal by a furnace to do the same work as the fan, if employed to su- in the ventilation of the Hemingfield Pits at Elsecar Colliery. But presuming the amount of heat required in the upcast shaft at that part of the upcast the average temperature prevailed, then the consumption of coal to have same amount of ventilation would have been 16·0305 lbs. per minute, or 10·35 hours, in lieu of only 6·5 tons used in driving the fan. Accordingly, for a so shallow a shaft a consumption of 92·71 lbs. of coal per horse-power utilised compared with the 58·48 lbs. used in driving the fan, and even if there loss of heat by cooling in the upcast, the consumption of coal would be 61·81 lbs. employed to drive the fan Mr. Atkinson estimates at 31·728-horse power, and experiments only 10·374-horse power was actually realised, not more than 12·69 of the power employed was utilised, compared with 60 per cent. alleged to be from machines similar to those known as Struvé's, Fabry's, and possibly one kinds. The conclusion at which Mr. Atkinson arrives is, therefore, that fan is capable of circulating large quantities of air at a low water-gauge, such to the existence in the mine of numerous roomy and short air-ways, and that adapted for overcoming heavy drags or resistances, such as occur where the are few in number, limited in sectional area, or very long. "It has, however," Atkinson, "the recommendation of being moderate in first cost, and so simple is little liable to get out of repair; and as the class of fans is used great value in many collieries, its waste of power in such cases may not to say in the way of its adoption, where the nature of the mine happens to be one to suit its application."

N THE GASES IN MINES, AND VENTILATION.

recent meeting of the MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, the tion of Mr. ATKINSON's paper, "On the Gases met with in Coal nd the General Principles of Ventilation," was read; the points upon being the friction of air in mines, and the instruments used ction with ventilation. With respect to the relative merits of fur- mechanical ventilation, the author observes that—

furnaces are used to produce ventilation, the deeper the upcast shaft the better; his gives rise to a longer upright column of hot air, and so causes a greater ven- ressure, and consequently a brisker ventilation. Furnaces are not well suited ventilation in shallow pits owing to this; and sometimes machines are fixed of the pit to pump the air through the mine. These machines, for the most st air out of the upcast shaft, and the pressure of the denser air in the other, t, shaft causes the current. Such a ventilating machine, like a furnace, acts ing the upcast column of air lighter, bulk for bulk, than the air in the down- ; the same effect is sometimes produced by large fans, the machines mostly ked by steam-engines. A few of these ventilating-machines are used in the England, and in Wales, and a great number are used on the Continent. Ven- machines of the best construction consume less coals (to produce the same quan- ntilation) than furnaces—except in very deep and dry shafts. But coals are t collieries, and the liability of ventilation being suspended by the breakage chinery, and the inconveniences attending stopping the ventilating-machine to itself or the engine, together with the difficulty of applying ventilating- to working shafts, render them, in the opinion of many persons, less to be de- on than furnaces in general. Taking the average of eleven different collieries castle district, each pound of coal puts 13,000 feet of air into circulation by of furnaces. In some collieries two or three times as much air is circulated ound of coal as in others, depending on the depth of shaft, and its state as to wetness, and on the friction of the air in the shafts and in the mine itself. In Wales some seven or eight ventilating-machines at work, producing ven- arying from 16,000 to 75,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The largest machine recently erected at Deep Duffryn Colliery, which, with air-ways of sufficient d be capable of producing a ventilation of double the latter quantity."

course of the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, KINSON stated, in reply to Mr. JOSEPH GOODWIN, with respect to ing of air, that—

ing you have a long split and a short one in the same mine, and you regulate the short one by an artificial obstruction, until the quantity of air going is equal. Then, supposing from some cause or other the general ventilating gradually reduced, what would be the result? Would the short split get remaining total quantity of air, or would it get less or more? That question e been answered in my younger days by saying that the short split would take the whole of the air, and none would go to the long one. Now, how- a fact, which I have proved over and over again, that if the air-ways are level, ce the ventilating pressure, each split will take its original proportion; but way is a dip way and the short way is a level one, on reducing the gross ventilation, the long way gets more than its original share of the reduced and so takes the lead of the short split. If, on the other hand, the long split the short a level, on reducing the gross quantity the long split gets less and the short one more than its share. Supposing one split gets 60 per cent. and the other 40 per cent. of the total to begin with, if the air-ways are level each will get the same percentage when the gross amount is lessened. Just the reverse results take place if you take the proportions from any standard amount of ventilation, and then increase the gross quantity, where there are rise and dip splits, supposing the air in the returns to be hotter and less dense than in the intakes in each case. If, however, the returns were so mixed with carbonic acid gas, and so cool as to be more dense than the air in the intakes, then the reverse results would ensue on increasing or reducing the ventilating pressure where the splits are not level. There had been a long discussion on the subject at the Northern Institute. Some one there suggested, after the Lund Hill accident, that instead of having air kept so much in one current, if they had taken it up each bank in separate splits they would have got much better ventilation. Some one else said 'Yes; but in the event of the furnaces being low, and the general ventilation being reduced, the far-off places would get no air; it would all run through the short cuts;' and it was to correct that idea that the matter was made the subject of investigation, by careful experiments. The benefit of splitting air depends in a great measure upon the proportion of resistance that occurs in the shafts as compared with that which occurs in the workings. Generally speaking, you can subdivide the workings till you reduce the friction very materially; but the friction in the shaft is, of course, always the same for a given quantity of air, and it is only from reducing the friction in the workings that the beneficial results of splitting the air are derived."

In reply to Mr. A. KNOWLES's enquiry as to whether Mr. ATKINSON considered dumb drifts to be requisite, he stated that—

"In some collieries where discharges of gas occurred, it might be expedient to use dumb drifts; but he would rather have sweeping ventilation, as a rule, and a mixing of the return air from the place where the gas was given off with that from the other ways, so as to render it safe before reaching the furnace. If you supply the furnace with fresh air, you can never get with the same furnace the same amount of air into the workings, and our object is to cut down the amount of friction in the downcast and upcast shafts. There is one rare case where that does not hold, and that is if your returns were so charged with carbonic gas, so fearfully charged with it, that they would not let the furnace burn, you would have nothing else for it but to use fresh air, but you would use it at the expense of not getting the same amount of ventilation as you would get with ordinary air."

The important nature and general interest of the papers read before the Manchester Geological Society has induced the council to allow their "Transactions" to be sold to non-members, at 6d. each number.

"THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF GEOLOGY."

The importance of the science of geology to the practical miner is almost inestimable, but, unfortunately, it is a science of which it is extremely difficult for this class to acquire a really satisfactory knowledge—partly, no doubt, because to be enabled successfully to study geology it is necessary to have no mean acquaintance with several other sciences, but more particularly owing to many empirics having attempted to expound the science, and led their followers into errors which could but induce the opinion that the science itself was useless, and that the followers of it simply wasted their time. With the exception of the Text Books of Mr. Page, there has been scarcely a work within the reach of the student upon which reliance could be placed, the majority of other authors either endeavouring to propagate the most extravagant and untenable theories, or treating only of some portion of the subject in minute detail in large and costly books. We have now before us the second edition of the very excellent Manual of Geology,* by Mr. Jukes, the Local Director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, and unhesitatingly commend it to the attention of our readers. The entire arrangement is beautifully systematic, and well calculated to lead the student by an easy path to a very complete knowledge of the science of geology, giving him sufficient information upon the sciences of chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, botany, &c., to enable him throughly to understand his subject, and that too without overburdening the memory with useless technicalities.

That Mr. Jukes's Manual is perfect we will not attempt to prove; but the imperfections are not of a character to impede the progress of the student, even if the work were not written with the view to teach the student to think rather than to rely upon the thoughts of others. Mr. Jukes has availed himself of the labours of those who have preceded him, and appears to have carefully avoided all doubtful and useless works. Dr. Sullivan has assisted him in the chemical and mineralogical portion; Prof. Huxley (we could have wished it had been Prof. Owen instead) in the classification of the animal kingdom; and Mr. W. H. Baily, of Dublin, in the illustrations of the characteristic fossils. Where the fossils are not figured he has appended references to figures in other works, choosing where he could the most popular books, such as Lyell's and Phillips's Manuals, and the Tabular View of Characteristic British Fossils, published by the Christian Knowledge Society; but where no figures exist in such works he had referred to more recondite sources, such as the publications of the Palæontographical Society, Sowerby's Mineral Conchology, Murchison's Siluria, and others. Morris's Catalogue of British Fossils has necessarily been his chief guide in selecting these references with respect to all post-silurian fossils, the catalogue of Morris and Salter, in the last edition of "Siluria," taking its place for those of the previous periods. The three great divisions into which the work is divided are Geognosy, Palæontology, and the History of the Formation of the Crust of the Earth—Geognosy being, again, divided into Lithology and Petrology. The section Lithology contains eight chapters, treating respectively of chemistry and mineralogy; rock-forming minerals; origin, classification, and determination of rocks; igneous rocks; acqueous rocks mechanically formed; aqueous rocks chemically and organically formed; aerial rocks, and metaphoric rocks. Under Petrology the author describes the formation of rock beds, joints, formation of rock blocks, movements of disturbance in the earth's crust, inclination of beds, faults or dislocations; cleavage and foliation, denudation, unconformability and overlap, the granitic or hypogenous rocks, trappean rocks, volcanic rocks, orograpy (or the structure and origin of mountains), mineral veins, and the art of mining. The Palæontological portion of the work comprises three chapters, one on zoology and botany, and two on the laws and generalisations of Palæontology. In the History of the Formation of the Crust of the Earth the various deposits, commencing with the most ancient, are in turn treated of, a chapter being devoted to each, and the history is concluded with an interesting account of the geological changes at present going on. A chapter on geological surveying brings the book to a close, an elaborate index rendering the whole of the facts given available for instant reference. In future Journals we shall take the opportunity of alluding to some of the more important of the many interesting details given in the volume.

* "The Student's Manual of Geology." By J. BEETE JUKES, M.A., F.R.S. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE ELY VALLEY AND THE GILVACH COAL COMPANY.—The opening by day level was commenced at Gilvach on the 1st of this month, under the direction of the company's engineer (Mr. Arthur O. Davies), and within a week the coal has been won. The seam is of first-class quality for house and gas purposes, and of unusual hardness; the thickness is 4 ft. 4 in., and the roof of indeflectible pennant rock.

COAL IN THE SUB-HIMALAYAS.—Mr. William Sowerby, C.E., late superintendent of the Kumaon Ironworks, referring to the letter of "An Old Geologist," giving an account to the discovery of coal near Subathoo, which appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, says—"In my reports to the Government of India in 1855, I was the first to point out the probability of finding coal at the foot of the Himalayas, and again in 1858 I repeated this opinion, when in charge of the Kumaon Ironworks. In 1860 I met Profs. Oldham and Medlicott at the ironworks, and I then broached the subject to them, but they so thoroughly pooh-poohed the idea of coal being found, that I did not think it worth while wasting my time in entering upon a discussion of the subject with them. So recently as at the meeting of the Scinde Railway Company, on April 22, I not only repeated this opinion, but produced specimens of both coal and ironstone, as well as iron made by myself at Kumaon. The ironstone shown is a blackband, which almost invariably accompanies coal, and resembles that found in Scotland and South Wales. I now beg to express my opinion, through your widely-circulated paper, that the coal fields of Bengal extend right up to the foot of the Himalayas (not, of course, in an unbroken bed), and that the outcrop may be traced all along the foot of the lower hills, either in actual coal outcropping or the accompanying beds of shale, or iron beds; and I also believe that the beds when come upon will be of enormous thickness. I cannot undertake to state the depth at which the beds may be found, but they will be nearest the surface just at the foot of the mountains, where there is what is termed a great 'fault,' or tilting up of the rocks. I arrive at this opinion from my intimate knowledge of the coal fields of both England and the Continent, and also from what I have seen of the magnificent, but undeveloped, coal fields of Southern Africa, which I went out to investigate in 1853. The coal fields of India, &c., are not, however, exactly like those of England, or the brown coal of Austria, any more than the oaks of this country are precisely like the oaks of the Himalayas. It is a great satisfaction to find my opinions have at length been confirmed by accidental discovery, but they might have been confirmed long ago by actual experiment, if the Government would have sanctioned the expenses necessary."

"An Old Geologist," in reply, says—"I repeat, that if this tertiary coal of Subathoo should turn out to be as good even as the Austrian tertiary coal, with which the steamers in the Adriatic are worked, we should owe our chief obligation to its discoverer, Colonel Fyers, of the Rifle Brigade. Again, to whatever extent your correspondent may be acquainted with the old carboniferous deposits of Britain, and the much younger carbonaceous beds in India, he is manifestly unacquainted with the tertiary Austrian coal to which I alluded, or he would not have confounded it with the slightly coherent brown coal of Northern Germany. In fact, the tertiary coal of the Austrian and Maritime Alps is black, compact, and lustrous, though it is, as I stated, very inferior in calorific value to the old coal of Europe. Judging from the descriptions of the able geologists cited in my former letter, I apprehend that the Sub-Himalayan coal is of about the same young age as that of the Austrian and Italian Alps. There is still another point in the letter of Mr. Sowerby to which, in the absence of the eminent geologist (Prof. Oldham) who superintends the geological survey of India, and of his assistant (Mr. Medlicott), I must advert. Mr. Sowerby states that, in a conversation with those two gentlemen, they 'so thoroughly pooh-poohed the idea of coal being found in the Sub-Himalayas,' that 'he did not think it worth while wasting his time in entering upon a discussion of the subject with them.' Now, from my acquaintance with Prof. Oldham and Mr. Medlicott, I venture to suggest, as highly probable, that when they are able to speak for themselves they will say that what they 'pooh-poohed' was the supposed existence in that region of anything like the old and valuable European and North American coal of palæozoic age, none of which has as yet been discovered within our Indian empire. Those practical geologists well knew long ago, indeed, of the existence of those thin courses of lignite coal in the Sub-Himalayas to which I adverted in my former letter, and one of them (Mr. Medlicott) has, I happen to know, complimented Colonel Fyers on his having discovered, in deposits of that age, a bed of the great thickness and good quality which characterises the coal of Subathoo."

Mr. Sowerby rejoins:—"The assumption of my not being acquainted with the coal fields of Southern Austria is gratuitous, as I do happen to have been over them twice—and the beds of the sub-Himalayas may be something similar, but are not exactly like them. Some of the ironstone most closely resembled what I saw in Bohemia. In 1854 Mr. W. J. Henwood, F.R.S., visited the locality, and pronounced the iron beds 'as not worth the trouble of looking at,' and the Government had adopted this opinion until I proved the contrary, and there are now several blast furnaces at work with charcoal. If eminent geologists, like Sir Roderick Murchison, get such great glory for foretelling the discovery of gold in Australia, perhaps an humble engineer like myself may claim a little credit for pointing out the probability of finding coal in Upper India. As soon as the forests of India have all been destroyed or used up the Government will probably then be compelled to search after coal in earnest. What, I wonder, has been done regarding coal in Scinde?"

REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TRURO.]

MAY 8.—At the meeting of the SOUTH FRANCES adventurers, on Monday, very sanguine expectations were expressed respecting the speedy conclusion of the protracted litigation between that mine and WEST BASSET. It is to be hoped that these anticipations may be realised; for in the interests of all parties any conclusion is better than an indefinite prolongation of the present wasteful and irritating law proceedings. At the same time, an impartial looker-on cannot avoid being struck with the fact that both sides express the same amount of confidence. If you suggest to either party that, even at present, the affair is still monstrously complicated, you are at once assured that you are quite mistaken—that there is no difficulty at all *in their view of the case*, which is so plain that no man of common sense could be in doubt for a moment, if the matter had not been obscured (purposely obscured) by the subtleties of the opposite party. Between these conflicting assurances—assurances made by gentlemen of high character and position—what is anyone to believe? For my part, I am inclined to think that there are even yet considerable difficulties in the matter; and that it is far from impossible that the matter may be prolonged for some years more, if the same spirit of determined and uncompromising litigation is persevered in. The respective versions of South Frances and West Basset have more than once appeared in the Journal; but still the following particulars, being necessary to illustrate the new phase which the matter has taken, may not be without interest.

All the questions in dispute turn upon the interpretation of the description of certain boundaries given in a sett of March 24, 1835, called the Wheal Haste sett. The West Basset lease now running being only a renewal of this sett, and the present South Frances lease being of subsequent date, it has been admitted on both sides that this Wheal Haste sett is to govern the matter. The words in which the boundary is described in it are as follows:—

"To be bounded on the north and west by the estate of Bosleake, the property of E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., and the estate of Treskillard, the property of Lord Grenville. On the south by a straight line of about 335 fms. from John Vincent's house, at the south-west extremity of the sett *to a bound-stone at the north-west extremity of South Wheal Basset sett*, and from thence eastward by the north side of the road leading to Carnkie, to a *bound-stone fixed* at the south-west corner of North Wheal Basset sett, and from thence due north by the magnet about 170 fms., to a *bound-stone fixed* at the south-east corner of Bosleake estate, *and which premises are particularly delineated by the map on the back of this sett*."

In this description it will be remarked that the straight line of about 335 fms. is to be drawn from John Vincent's house, but from what part of the house is not stated. Turning to the map on the back of the sett, the line is found to be drawn from the *north* corner of the house, thus giving the width of the house to South Frances. This would seem at once to decide this part of the question in favour of that mine, but for several remarkable discrepancies. In the first place, John Vincent's house (which by-the-bye never did belong to a John Vincent) is placed altogether wrong on the map. There is no house where the house is shown, the real house being 50 fathoms further east. In the next place, on several other maps the line is shown drawn from different parts of the house; on those on the counterpart of Wheal Haste sett, and on South Frances sett, the line is drawn from the middle of the house, and in others it is said to be drawn from the south corner. These, of course, are not evidence as against the map on the sett itself, but they are relied upon by West Basset party as showing the line should be drawn irrespective of the position of the house, which being so outrageously incorrectly placed in the map, cannot properly be maintained as a mark. They maintain that the line should be taken *absolutely* as shown on the map, leaving out of the question Vincent's house, which is so incorrectly placed. Such a line would give them so many fathoms south of the road, and would include all the ground they claim. They insist that it was intended to give them this extent of ground, and that the north of Vincent's house, *as shown in the plan*, was merely fixed upon *because it was supposed to give them this ground*. The facts so far favour this theory, that if Vincent's house were *actually placed* in the imaginary position it is shown to occupy in the map, a line from the *north* corner would give West Basset the same extent of ground as a line drawn from the *south* corner of the house as it really stands—that is, all the ground they claim.

It is evident, whatever anyone may say to the contrary, that such a confused state of things is capable of giving rise to almost endless litigation. As almost everyone knows, the matter has now been litigated since 1857, when the action of trespass of Reynolds *v.* Buckley was commenced, in the Queen's Bench, by the South Frances adventurers. In reply to this action, the West Basset adventurers paid 100*l.* into Court, acknowledging a certain amount of trespass even beyond the bounds they claimed. The cause was tried at Bodmin, on March 20, 1858, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff (South Frances). It may be contended that the matter should have rested here; but the West Basset people state that this verdict was obtained under peculiar circumstances. In the first place, they were advised by their leading counsel, Mr. Lush, that the matter was really one of *law*, and not of *fact;* and that consequently the verdict of a jury, one way or other, was immaterial. Hence the defendants at this trial *offered no evidence*, contenting themselves with cross-examining the plaintiff's witnesses. No damages were named, it being agreed that they should be assessed afterwards; and leave was given to move to set aside the verdict.

Here we have the South Frances party triumphant at a trial at *nisi prius*, and there I shall leave Reynolds *v.* Buckley for the moment. The West Basset party (according to their version) being considerably enlightened by the evidence that came out at this trial, began rather to doubt whether or not the matter was so completely one of law as they had been advised. At any rate, whether it was or not, they state that, being convinced the facts were as much in their favour as the law, they determined to alter their policy of not giving evidence, and boldly to grapple with South Frances on the merits of the case before a jury. With this intention they commenced the cross-action of trespass, also in the Court of Queen's Bench, known as Lyle *v.* Richards. In this, South Frances admitted a certain trespass, and paid 525*l.* into Court. This cause was tried at Bodmin, on Aug. 3, 1858, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff—that is, in favour of West Basset. In this cause, also, it was agreed that the damages should be afterwards assessed, and that leave should be given to move to set aside the verdict. Thus we have, at *Nisi prius*, two verdicts directly opposite; the first in favour of South Frances, and the second in favour of West Basset. Each party naturally considers its own verdict the best, and the one that will ultimately prevail. The West Basset party, however, insist that, so far as the merits of the case go, their verdict is evidently the best. The first trial, they say, was a mere walk-over by the opposite party, they having offered no evidence; whereas the second trial, each party having had the experience of the first, was a fairly-fought battle, in which West Basset gained a complete victory on the merits of the case after it had been thoroughly sifted. Time, however, can alone show which is really the better of the two verdicts.

Each party having secured the verdict of a jury, the battle commenced before the judges. Reynolds *v.* Buckley being the first cause, was naturally the first to be fought out. The West Basset party moved the Court to set aside the verdict of the jury, and to enter one for the defendants, on the ground that the question to be decided was one of law, and not of fact—and that, at law, the line drawn on the Wheal Haste plan should be taken *absolutely* with reference to its general position, and not with reference to the corner of Vincent's house, which really did not exist as shown in the map, and which must, therefore, be ignored in fixing the line. This, I believe, was the main point insisted on, but there were numerous others; indeed, the number of collateral questions raised in this case are so numerous that the professional men themselves find it no easy matter to steer through them. On this point the Court of Queen's Bench decided against West Basset; they held that it was not a question of law, but a question of fact, to be decided by the jury, with whose verdict, consequently, they declined to interfere. This view was afterwards confirmed by a Court of Error, and in the case of Reynolds *v.* Buckley the verdict now irrevocably stands for the plaintiff—South Frances. The West Basset party, however, deny that any very substantial victory is thus gained by their opponents; they insist that this cause is merely lost to them by their bad policy in being too confident that the question was one of law, and not of fact, and, consequently, not fighting it on its merits at the first trial. Having allowed this trial to go against them without a struggle—without offering evidence—before they found their error it was too late to disturb the verdict, except by setting it aside on the ground that the question was one of law. The Courts deciding otherwise, and holding that it was one of fact, by no means decides that the facts are against us (says West Basset): that is a question that does not enter into their province; it is one to be decided by a jury, and a jury having decided against us, although it was on an *ex parte* case, and we not having taken any steps to get a new trial within the proper time (acting on the advice already referred to), it is too late now

to disturb the verdict, however contrary to the facts it may be, and as we (West Basset) contend it is proved to be by the result of the last trial, which was fairly fought out.

Whatever the ultimate value of this verdict in Reynolds *v.* Buckley may be is a question that must be left to the future to decide. Whether the verdict in Lyle *v.* Richards will compel the South Frances people to return anything they may receive under the verdict in Reynolds *v.* Buckley, and a good deal more to boot, as the West Basset people assert will be the case, is no easy matter to guess. But, although South Frances have now got a verdict, no longer disputed, I am sorry to say that the cause of even Reynolds *v.* Buckley by no means ends here. Another question, as difficult as the original one about Vincent's house, has been raised as to the boundary point *at the other end of the line.* Referring back to the wording of the sett, it will be seen that the line from John Vincent's house (wherever that may be) is to be drawn "*to a bound-stone at the north-west extremity of South Basset sett;*" and in the order of the Court made to assess the damages the disputed ground is thus described:—

"It is ordered that the amount of the damages to be paid to the plaintiff in respect of a trespass between a line drawn from the south corner of John Vincent's house *to the bound-stone mentioned in sett No.* 1, *being the Wheal Haste sett of March* 24, 1835, *at the north-west extremity of South Wheal Basset sett*, and a line drawn from the north-east corner of the said house to the said bound-stone, be ascertained by a mining captain."

Now, where is this bound-stone? I am sorry to say the point is violently disputed. The original sett said that the line was to be drawn from Vincent's house on the west to a bound-stone on the east; and after five years' law the Court of Queen's Bench has decided, in one cause at least, that the western point is Vincent's house, as it now stands, and the north corner of that house. But how about the bound-stone? It is admitted by all parties that this bound-stone is on the corner of a road leading to Carnkie; but on which corner of the road, the north or the south? On the north corner say the South Frances party; on the south corner say West Basset. As this point is likely to re-open the whole question, even in the cause of Reynolds *v.* Buckley, I shall just briefly refer to the position each party seeks to maintain.

According to the map on the back of the Wheal Haste sett, and which is referred to as particularly delineating the premises demised, the line is, undoubtedly, drawn to a point at the south corner of the road; and to this point West Basset party insists it should be drawn. But, says South Frances, there is no bound-stone at the crown of the road; the bound-stone is on the north corner, and in drawing it to the south corner there has been a mistake made in the map; and in proof of this, in our (South Frances) sett the line is drawn to the proper bound-stone at the north corner of the road. To this West Basset replies, we have nothing to do with your (South Frances) sett, which was granted subsequently to ours; and as the map on Wheal Haste sett has been made to tell against us in fixing the point of Vincent's house to which the line is to be drawn on the west, it must be allowed to tell in our favour in fixing the points to which the line is to be drawn on the east. Besides, they assert there was formerly a bound-stone at this point, which may have been removed for a time; for while all the other bound-stones referred to in the description are stated to be "fixed," no such word is added to this one, which it was probably intended to replace in its original position at a future time. Against this South Frances have some very strong arguments; for they maintain that a stone at the south corner of the road could not be at the north-west extremity of South Wheal Basset sett, inasmuch as the road is admitted to be in that sett; and also that the line is described as continuing from the bound-stone "thence eastward by the north side of the road," which would be impossible if the bound-stone were at the south side of the road, without crossing the road in the first place, of which nothing is said. However this may be, the question is disputed, and the West Basset people have recently erected a post at the south corner of the road, which is popularly known in the county as "Mr. Finch's post." To this post they (West Basset) assert that the assessor, Capt. Charles Thomas, is bound, by the order of the Court, to draw the line from the south corner of John Vincent's house, in ascertaining the damages under the action of Reynolds *v.* Buckley. They strongly contend that under the order he has no option but to adopt the line as shown on the map at the back of Wheal Haste sett, that is to the south crown of the road; and that if he adopts any other his award will be sett aside by the Court. They also say that if the question comes before the Court, which has already decided that questions of the kind are matters of fact, and not of law, it will probably be referred to a jury again, so that even the first tried cause of Reynolds *v.* Buckley may yet, after five years' existence, have to begin *de novo.* They also maintain that if Capt. Charles Thomas assesses the damages on what they conceive to be the right line—that is the line to the south of the lode—the damages will be less than the amount they paid into Court (100*l.*), and that, consequently, they will be entitled to costs against South Frances even in the action gained by the latter. As Capt. Charles Thomas has probably by this time made his report to the Court, I suppose the next step will be to raise this bound-stone question.

With respect to the cause of Lyle *v.* Richards, the defendants (South Frances) have obtained a rule for a new trial, subject to the opinion of the Court that the question to be decided is one of fact, and not of law. This has not yet been decided; but as in the other cause it has been decided that the question is one of fact, there can be little doubt that the same conclusion will be arrived at in this cause. If so, the whole matter will be again brought before a jury, and the verdict they arrive at will probably really decide the entire question. As to what this verdict may be expected to be, both parties are equally confident; West Basset, particularly, believe they are certain of success, inasmuch as they have already had a verdict in the only trial fairly fought out (as they allege) on both sides. Thus, after five years' litigation, what is decided? Nothing, so far as I can see, except that the question to be decided is one of fact, and not of law. At a cost probably not much under 5000*l.*, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Court of Error have decided that the matters in dispute are to be decided not by them, but by a jury. This is an important decision, no doubt, but does not seem materially to advance the final conclusion.

In the meantime the lease of both mines are coming to an end. South Frances lease, particularly, expires in 1864; and the South Frances people allege that the object of West Basset is to continue the litigation, right or wrong, until their opponents' lease expires. I can scarcely believe this, for it would be an unworthy mode of warfare; but it cannot be denied that the running out of the South Frances lease will bring about a curious state of things. It will not affect the past trespass; but as to the ore in dispute now standing—worth some 10,000*l.* or more—it would seem to fall to the party whose lease runs the longest, unless the lords interfere, and claim the ground as against West Basset. Of course South Frances lease will be renewed; but in dealing with the disputed ground the lords must act very carefully if they are to avoid mixing themselves up in the litigation. Sir R. R. Vyvyan particularly, to whom a moiety of the minerals belongs, and who is not, in any respect, responsible for the confusion and ambiguity of the past grants will no doubt, be very careful to avoid being in any way, even morally, embroiled in such a miserable dispute. Of course, it may be possible to renew to South Frances the grant of even the disputed ground, by simply granting them whatever has not already been granted to West Basset, but still a crop of legal difficulties might be got out of this if the litigation continues to be pursued in the same spirit.

The most remarkable point, however, connected with the affair is that this desperate and wasteful litigation is directed and conducted, on both sides, by men of the highest position and character. It would be difficult to find in England a body of gentlemen in whom one would be more inclined to place unlimited confidence than those composing the South Frances and West Basset committees; and the solicitors on both sides are firms of the highest standing. If the committee had been composed of inexperienced people, or the professional men had been of the needy or greedy class, one would scarcely be surprised; but that committees comprising on either side such men as Mr. John Rule and Mr. W. A. Thomas, and firms such as Messrs. Smith and Roberts, and Messrs. Minet and Smith, should be the parties concerned in such a matter is really surprising. That the grants, with their incorrect maps, are obscure and confusing cannot be really doubted, although I am aware that such a proposition will be at once denied by both parties; but the matter is one that should have been compromised, or referred to arbitration. Mr. Marriott, the late agent of the Basset property, did propose a line—called Marriott's line—which would have divided the ground in dispute. It is lamentable to think that this reasonable compromise was not accepted; but with whom the responsibility of its rejection lies it is not easy to say. Like many other facts connected with this dispute, conflicting statements are made on either side as to which rejected this compromise.

It has often been remarked that the more obscure a dispute the more bitter it is likely to become; and this is certainly shown in this case. Indeed, with almost every one concerned—even with the professional men and their representatives—it has become almost a personal matter. The pride and *amour propre* of both sides is thoroughly roused, and defeat would be felt more as a personal humiliation than as a business loss. Even the lawyers have forgotten the prudent maxim which cautions men against too much zeal. They have entered into the matter as if their very honour depended upon success. Under such circumstances, conciliation or compromise becomes almost impossible, and there seems nothing for it but to fight out the matter to the very last. Still this is very lamentable, for, whatever either party may say to the contrary, it may well last until all the substance in dispute is wasted. The very position and high character of the committees on either side precludes any interference on the part of the shareholders. At the same time, this continual law must be wearying to everyone; indeed, I believe it is, and I am inclined to think that if either party could see their way out of it without humiliation—without the bitterness of having to admit themselves beaten—they would gladly be done with it. The lawyers, I believe, are as sick of it as the shareholders; can there not, therefore, something be done by which the battle may be drawn—by which both sides may retire with the honours of war. It may be too late now to accept Marriott's line, for it would be difficult to settle the question of costs; but could not the whole matter be referred, with honour to all parties, to two or three gentlemen of high standing in mining, wholly independent of either side—such men, say, as Messrs. John or Richard Taylor, Mr. John Petherick, Mr. Thomas Sopwith, or many others? Both parties have, or profess to have, unlimited confidence in the justice of their cause; and none can doubt that such gentlemen as I have named would do justice. At any rate, their position is such that no one could feel humiliated by deferring to their decision.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

May 8.—The Coal and Iron Trades, although dull, are somewhat steadier than they have been of late. The exports of coal from the Tyne last week show a considerable increase over the previous week, the total amount being 43,315 tons; of iron, 14,707 cwts., against 18,156 cwts. in the previous week, being a decrease of 3449 cwts. There was a considerable increase last week in the iron exports from Middlesbro', the quantity of pig and manufactured iron being about 3000 tons. The number of furnaces in blast in this district on May 1 was 54, and 25 out. Out of 18 furnaces belonging to the Derwent Iron Company, at Consett, 14 were out of blast. Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, and Co., of Middlesbro', are about completing a contract they have had on hand for the last nine months for malleable iron girders for railway bridges between Cockermouth and Workington. Some of these girders are very large, being in some instances 80 ft. long and 8 ft. deep, with flanges top and bottom, and made of plate ⅝ in. thick. It is said that this firm is likely to obtain an order for a number more of such like girders, but of greater dimensions, for a line west of Bishop Auckland. Messrs. Hopkins and Co. have received an order for 5000 tons of rails from the North-Eastern Railway Company. These rails are to be manufactured out of hammered piles, a process that continental railway companies adopted some time ago. It makes the heads of the rails much harder, and consequently to wear much longer than the old or present rails.

A miners' delegate meeting was held in Newcastle, on Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Rutherford presiding. Mr. Towers, of the National Association, Mr. A. McDonald, secretary to the Scottish miners, and other gentlemen, were also present. The Chairman said that although there was not a large meeting, he took it that it was not because the public were not interested in the object for which the meeting was held, but it must be that they felt perfectly assured that the great calamity that befel so many men at Hartley must produce its legislative effect. He felt satisfied that the miners had only to be true to themselves to secure such protection. He read a letter from Mr. James Mather, South Shields, who was prevented by illness from being present. The letter contained a great deal of advice on the subject of two shafts. He said that two shafts close together may afford security from the blowing down of the lower part of the shaft brattice. In an explosion, however, such an arrangement will not obviate the chief deadly consequences of poisoned air-currents through stoppings blown down and crossings blown out, occurring more or less in every explosion. Place the two shafts at a distance from each other, or at the rise and dip of the mine; safety will thus be found, in the event of an explosion, in an increased current of fresh air rushing from shaft to shaft, and not turning short back, poisoned or obstructed by the friction of falls of its many-lengthened and devious passages. Mr. W. Greaves moved, "That this meeting pledges itself to use every means in its power to gain a more comprehensive measure of inspection of mines, and that they will not rest satisfied until full protection is guaranteed by legislative enactment for the safety of the miners in following their hazardous occupation." Mr. McDonald seconded the resolution in a long and practical speech. Mr. Towers said he was authorised by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and other Members of Parliament, to say that they would be happy to meet any deputation that the miners might send up to them, and to present the petition to the House of Commons, and give it the support that would ensure it a respectful consideration. He was instructed by the council of the association he represented for a time to take up his residence amongst them to endeavour to point out the course that appeared to the council the best that could, under the circumstances, be adopted for the miner to raise himself, morally and socially, into the position which he most unquestionably ought to occupy. Mr. W. Newton, surgeon, also addressed the meeting in support of the motion.—The motion was agreed to unanimously.

At Cambois the North Seaton Coal Company have broken the ground for a new colliery. The workmen are now boring for the purpose of ascertaining the thickness of soil, &c., to the stone head. The workmen at the Meadow Pit, Ravensworth, are on strike, in consequence of some alterations in the mode of working the coal. The men have been accustomed to curve the bottom of the coal out, and then blast the upper part. The masters wish the men to curve the coal at the top, and blast the remainder. The coal is bad to curve at the top, on account of a band of stone running through the seam, and it requires more powder to blast the coal by this method. The masters have set all the stonemen, &c., on to get coal.

The general meeting of the members of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers will be held at Neville Hall, Newcastle, on Thursday. The papers of Messrs. Dunn, Boyd, Gibsone, and Wood, on "The Coal Fields of Cumberland," on "Part of the Northumberland Limestone Series," on "The Coal Formation of Canonbie," and on "The Upper and Lower Coal Beds of Northumberland and Durham," will be discussed.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

May 8.—The Iron Trade continues in about the same state as last reported; it is very far from being active, all orders are worked up closely, and only a few works are able to keep on at full time. The Coal Trade is necessarily duller as the weather gets warmer, as at the present time, when the demand for the ironworks is greatly restricted, the domestic supply forms an important element. The Hardware Trades are, on the whole, rather quieter, but the manufacturers are fairly employed, as a general rule. There are more persons in receipt of parochial relief, but considering the adverse circumstances of the time, and the long-continued dulness of the iron trade—since the end of 1857—there is less positive distress than might have been anticipated.

The Millfields Boiler Explosion continues to attract attention, and to form the subject of discussion. The remarks made by Mr. C. L. Fletcher, chief engineer of the Manchester Steam-Boiler Association, given in the *Mining Journal* of last week, are well deserving of consideration—that "from the fact of the flame operating on the bottom of a water space, the circulation of the water was necessarily incomplete, and thus the risk increased of the rapid generation of the steam driving the water away from the plates." Several persons who examined parts of the boiler which exploded at Millfields were decidedly of opinion that they had been red-hot, yet there was strong evidence to show that the boiler was at the time well supplied with water. Mr. Fletcher's suggestion may reconcile these apparently opposite facts. In the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* of Wednesday, there is a letter, signed Arthur Dunn, and dated from Dalston-terrace, London, giving expression to views which are at any rate plausible. Mr. Dunn heads his letter "Temperature, not Steam Pressure, the Cause of Boiler Explosions." His doctrine is, in the main, that it is an established fact that the temperature of the boiler and its contents—steam and water—may, under certain conditions, go on increasing without any corresponding increase of steam pressure being developed. In this state of things a reserve of latent heat is accumulated within the boiler. This heat, in the ordinary course of things, would expend itself in converting water into steam, or creating steam pressure, but in the case conceived it does not produce this result, but remains as an accumulating steam-creative power, which by a slight change may in a moment exert its whole force, and cause an instantaneous creation of a vast quantity of steam, for the escape of which an ordinary safety-valve is totally inadequate. Mr. Dunn says—"Now, Sir, I believe temperature getting in advance of the steam pressure indicated is the cause of nearly if not every steam-boiler explosion. We hear that the pressure-valves and gauges indicated everything as right, and yet, a minute after, the boiler is torn to pieces as if a barrel of gunpowder had been fired inside it, scattering death and destruction around. The engineer in charge has nothing but pressure-valves and gauges to guide him, they do not indicate more than the ordinary working pressure, and he keeps firing on, in total ignorance of the volcano on which he is standing until the catastrophe occurs." The inference drawn by the writer from these views, is that the persons in charge of steam-engines should attend more to the temperature than to the steam pressure, and that a thermometer should be connected with every boiler to indicate the interior temperature. There is much to be said in favour of Mr. Dunn's general doctrine, and the readers of the *Mining Journal* will not now hear it broached for the first time. It is difficult to believe that the mere gradual increase of pressure above the tensile strength of the plates of a boiler could produce the extraordinary results which usually attend these accidents. Take the case of the boiler at Millfields. Mr. Wright was of opinion that all was working up to about 50 lbs. pressure, and that this pressure burst the plate first at a point where it was weak, the rent then extending over some of the strongest and best plates in the boiler. Further than this, it rose with such immense force that it *imparted* to every brick, piece of iron, and other material surrounding it, the force almost, or quite, of cannon balls, and itself went an immense height in the air, its weight being all 8 tons. It seems incomprehensible that such effects could be produced except by a sudden accession of pressure, since the safety-valve would afford an outlet for any moderate and gradual increase of steam. It is said that when once the rent in the boiler began it would rapidly extend with less force than was necessary to start it, as a piece of paper or rag, which requires a good deal of strength to commence a tear, is afterwards easily torn across. But in this case the force necessary to rend the first part torn would also *nearly* sever the next, so that there would be less force required to finish it. But suppose there were a strong seam in the rag, the tear would stop. In the case of this boiler, plates twice as strong were torn after the first opening was made at the weak point, and it must be remembered that the elastic force of the steam would rapidly diminish as an outlet was made for it, so that a less amount of force must have overcome a greater resistance, according to our view. At any rate, Mr. Dunn's recommendation to use a thermometer in the boiler is a most important one.

The Black Heath Colliery accident, which occurred on the morning of Jan. 18, formed the subject of an enquiry before Mr. C. Hooper, coroner, yesterday. The long time which has elapsed renders a recital of the facts of this extraordinary accident necessary. The colliery, the property of Mr. W. H. Dawes, is according to all reports admirably equipped, and the workings were ventilated in the most efficient manner. The workings in operation at the time consisted, first, of a seam of thick coal, and secondly, of white ironstone, the latter measure being considerably below the former, and 300 yards from the surface. There were two shafts; the downcast was used for working the coal, and the upcast, which the coal workings opened into it, descended to the ironstone measures. A "jackey" or slope, connected the two workings. On the Tuesday previous to the accident the drum-barrel of the winding-engine attached to the downcast, or coal shaft, broke, and was not repaired when the accident occurred, consequently the shaft was temporarily out of use, and the working of the coal was suspended until the repairs were effected. At the ironstone pit a small pumping-engine was fixed, and on the night of Friday, Jan. 17, three men were left in that part of the mine, Thomas Johnson, aged 20, in charge of the engine; Edward Hunt, aged 18, and W. Hunt, aged 20, the two last being engaged in drawing slack for the underground engine. At half-past one a miner, named [illegible], left this part of the workings, and all then appeared quite safe. At three the chartermaster, Mr. Llewellyn, who was at the top, and in the engine-house, saw smoke issuing in dense volumes from the upcast shaft. Help was obtained, attempts were made by shouting down each shaft to attract the attention of those below, but no answer was returned. The barrel was then repeatedly lowered through the smoke in the upcast with unusual precipitation, so as, if possible, to attract the attention of the poor men by the noise it made on striking the water in the sump; it brought up some water, [illegible] men, and on being raised was very hot, whilst the oil on the wire-rope "frizzled" with the heat in the shaft. It is needless to mention all the difficulties which prevented a descent into the coal shaft, and it was not until after Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, arrived, at one o'clock, that a descent was made. Twice the smoke in the shaft compelled the men to return, but the third time they reached the bottom, and went into the coal workings. They found a fire raging fiercely in a gate-road, the way to the jackey pit, which led to the ironstone workings, was so full of smoke that it was impossible to descend it, and in a stable in an air-way, less liable to receive a large amount of smoke than the ironstone workings, the horses were dead, though the fire had not reached near them, and they were, doubtless, suffocated by the smoke. It was clear there was no hope of any creature in the mine being alive, and that the fire was raging more and more fiercely from the air which rushed down the coal shaft to feed it, [illegible] flames rising to the height of 20 feet, both shafts were covered over. It was not until Feb. 4 that the bodies were found, lying in a remote part of the ironstone workings. It was evident that they had died from suffocation, having first wandered from the [illegible] of the smoke as far as they could, and as they had done their work, and raked out the engine fire, it was conjectured that they had gone to sleep, and were awoke by the sensations produced by inhaling the products of combustion. On examination it was found that there had not been an explosion, but that a fire had commenced in or near the stables in the thick coal workings, in which there were two trusses of hay on the day before the accident, and 10 bags of cut chaff, beans, &c., just outside. It was found that two baskets, which were in an airway leading from this stable on the afternoon before the accident, had been removed to the ironstone workings, and a pair of doors near this stable, which had been propped, shut by an iron rail on the Friday afternoon, were open, and had evidently been opened by a human being. It was clear that one of the hapless men had gone for these baskets, and had dropped a spark, which ignited the hay in the stable, and thus caused the fire. It appeared that sometimes the men carry rope torches, which they snuff, or deprive of the burnt tow by knocking against the wall, and thus might have left the sparks which caused the fire. The jury returned an open verdict.

An important case in connection with the truck and butty systems was heard in the Wolverhampton County Court, on Tuesday, Mr. William Baugh, a butty, bringing an action against Messrs. Fletcher, Solly, and Co., the colliery proprietors of Willenhall, to recover 10*l.* 9s. 11½d., alleged to be due for work done. It appeared that Baugh undertook to raise coal at so much per ton, the amount being paid monthly to him, and he having full power to employ and discharge the men under him. The men were paid with tommy and money, and Baugh was charged in his account with what they had. Up to the end of January, in which month he and his men earned 45*l.* 7s., there remained, according to his statement, the amount claimed due to him; but, according to Messrs. Fletcher and Solly's account, only 3*l.* 6s., which amount was offered to him as a settlement, but refused by him, except as a payment on account. The important element in the case was whether Baugh was an "artificer" within the meaning of the Truck Act, a set-off being claimed for goods supplied. At the same time as he was employed by Messrs. Fletcher and Solly, he took a pit under another colliery proprietor, Mr. H. B. Whitehouse, and thought he had a perfect right to take that second pit, and no one complained of his having taken it. It was, of course, decided that he was not an "artificer" within the meaning of the Act, and a verdict was consequently given for Messrs. Fletcher, who, however, afterwards agreed to a verdict of 3*l.* 5s. and costs on that sum against them, considering that amount to be due to Baugh.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

May 8.—The announcement, which has the semblance of being official, that France and England are about to interfere so as to put an end to the American struggle, has given general satisfaction throughout the district. It is felt, especially by the coal and ironmasters, that because the Americans cannot agree, that is no reason why the industry of this country should suffer, and thousands of men thrown out of employ. The raising of the blockade would be hailed as an act of strict justice, and the result would be that the coal and ironworks would at once evince increased activity in every branch. In last week's Mining *Journal* an announcement was made that the Herwain Works were in a fair way of being again started. The statement was received with great satisfaction at Herwain and neighbourhood; and well it might, for hundreds of hands would thereby receive constant employment. It is amusing, however, to notice the controversy which the statement has excited. A correspondent in the *Cambria Daily Leader* assert that there is no foundation for the report, and that, like all other previous prognostications respecting the works, it is the production of some imaginative head. This correspondent also asserts that the stoppage of the works three years ago caused no distress and want, except amongst a few "shopkeepers and publicans!" Certainly this is strange logic, the stoppage of an ironwork, employing through all its connections perhaps 1000 hands, only causing a little distress amongst publicans and shopkeepers! It is quite clear, however, that whatever the local tradesmen might have suffered, the loss of the workmen was far more in proportion. As to the statement respecting the starting of the works, it is only necessary to state that it was made on good authority, and time will soon reveal the correctness of it. There is not much new to report as regards the progress of the different works. As stated in last week's Journal, Mr. C. B. Marshall has recommenced working the White Rose Colliery, and a large quantity of the coal has been already shipped.

There is a rumour that Mr. Vivond, the proprietor of the Varteg Works, is taking to the Golynos Colliery. If the rumour proves correct, no doubt the works will be carried on with activity. The collieries in the neighbourhood of Swansea and the Aberdare Valley are proceeding with their accustomed regularity, and there are good orders on hand. Nothing definite has yet been arranged respecting the [illegible] collieries, but it is generally believed the composition offered will be accepted by the great body of the credirors, rather than throw the estate into bankruptcy, and [illegible] receive no dividend.

At the Swansea Police Court, on Thursday, Margaret Donovan and Mary Tobin were charged with stealing copper, the property of Messrs. Williams and Foster, of the [illegible] Works. John Pritchard, a watchman in the employ of the prosecutors, said he saw the prisoners and two other girls enter the yard on the previous Saturday shortly after [illegible] left, and witness followed them, and found the piece of copper produced on Donovan. Mr. Elford, the manager, identified the copper as the property of Messrs. Williams and Foster. The value of it was about 10s. Tobin denied having any complicity in the affair, but a little girl was called who proved that Tobin remained watching on the [illegible] while Donovan went for the copper. Both prisoners were committed for two months each with hard labour.—At the Pontypool Petty Sessions, on Saturday, James [illegible] and Henry Dennis were charged with stealing 4 cwts. of iron, the property of the [illegible]narvon Iron Company. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.—Hannah Hopkins, a young girl of about [illegible] years of age, was charged at the Swansea Police Court, on Tuesday, with stealing a quantity of coal, the property of the Great Western Railway Company. May, a [illegible] in the employ of the company, proved having seen the prisoner take the coal. She was committed for one month, with hard labour.

On Thursday last an inquest was held at the Ship and Castle Inn, Llanelly, on the body of a lad named James Edwards. Deceased was employed at the rolling-mills of the Llanelly Copper Works. On Tuesday afternoon he was engaged in pickling a sheet, and one of the sheets accidentally fell from the tongs into the boiling pickle. In trying to recover it the deceased fell in a depth of 7 feet. He was immediately rescued, and attended by Dr. Thomas, but he died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—On Monday a young man, named Thomas [illegible], a haulier, employed at the Bryngwyn Colliery, met with a fatal accident. He was standing at the bottom of the shaft when the cage descended and crushed him [illegible]. Deceased, who had no business to stand under the shaft, was killed on the spot.

The trade of the coal ports is gradually increasing. Llanelly especially is making rapid strides, and will soon be one of the chief ports of the Channel. The commissioners of the port are sparing no money to make the harbour a safe and convenient one for vessels of large and small tonnage. Newport also, from its central position as regards the different railways, will shortly be greatly benefited by the trade from the midland counties. Freights continue rather dull, British ships commanding, as usual, good [illegible].

At the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Hill, the last examination and order of discharge of Mr. B. Jefferies, Cardiff, iron and metal merchant, was held. There was no opposition, and the bankrupt passed his last examination and received his order of discharge.

The arrivals at Swansea include—Veritas, from Alicante, with 156 tons of silver ore, for H. [illegible] for Dillwyn and Co.; Augusta, from Kragero, with 550 tons of nickel ore, for Richardson and Vivian; Incentive, from Seville, with 51 tons of copper ore, for order; San José, [illegible] 17 tons of copper ore for H. Bath and Sons, and 10 tons ditto for order; Eleanora, from Cuba via Nassau, with 450 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; [illegible] St. Malo, with 80 tons of zinc ore, for order; Catherine Boland, from Antwerp, with [illegible] clay, for Vivian and Sons.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

May 8.—The position of the Iron Trade continues to be exceedingly discouraging, and owing to the extent of depression the great majority of business transactions are taking place at prices lower than have been known at any previous period in the history of the trade. There is no immediate prospect of any improvement, unless the disastrous quarrel with America were at an end. There is a moderately active demand for rails and railway ironwork, also for machinery for exportation. Those houses also engaged in the manufacture of plates for shipbuilding. For all other kinds of iron there is little [illegible]. The Steel Trade has somewhat improved, but complaints are made as to the difficulty of obtaining remittances. The Coal Trade is exceedingly dull, and it is the opinion of those best enabled to judge that it will be worse as the summer season advances. [illegible] London and southern markets are only lightly stocked, so that were anything to [illegible] to give an impulse to the trade the improvement would soon be felt. The state of employment in Lancashire is something terrible, and as the usual facilities for relief prescribed by the Poor Law Board have failed to meet the necessities of the people, something will have to be done by the Government to alleviate the distress of the operative classes. The effect of this on the coal trade is most disastrous, as it is the chief cause of the slackness in the mineral trades. At our largest collieries the men are not working more than half time, and it is pitiable to see the groups of men parading the streets in idleness. It is to be hoped that an improved state of things will take place ere long.

A strike of moulders has taken place at the ironworks of Messrs. Dawes, of [illegible], in consequence of Derbyshire grey iron being introduced, without any [illegible]

as "plated iron," which makes it more difficult to work. There had pre- a strike about three weeks ago on the same grounds, and the manager of sent for the men, and promised them to introduce 1 cwt. of plated iron to of grey iron. He did so for about a week, when he returned to grey iron rincipally Derbyshire iron—which the men alleged took them from three to s per day extra to work it. When they had the Derbyshire iron mixed with in the proportion above stated, they could get the work out in nine or ten hours. no more pay now than then, although they were obliged to have an extra the work was so hard and so hot that men frequently fainted under it. They endure it any longer, and had all left without giving notice. Warrants were inst five of the men, three of whom were apprehended. The case of one of them, Ward, was gone into at great length on Tuesday. Mr. Roberts, of Manchester, appeared for the defence, and Mr. Newman for the pro- ple's Attorney-General," appeared for the defence, and Mr. Newman for the pro- The hearing lasted from two in the afternoon till six in the evening, when it urned until next Monday, at half-past ten in the forenoon. — Mr. Roberts d bitterly of the men being apprehended instead of summoned, and applied for r. Newman had not the slightest objection, and the men were discharged on ple promise to appear. The other two shortly afterwards surrendered, and harged on making a similar promise. The case has excited great interest. rious collieries in the Morley and Gildersome districts which are in partial gradually extending their operations, but very slowly. Nearly half the num- men previously employed are still out of work, the masters being unable to employment. The men who are idle still represent the strike as not at an appeal to the public for sympathy and contributions. The employers, how- such an adequate supply of workpeople at the old wages of 4s. 6d. per day of rs, as will enable them to meet the present demands upon them, and they are their determination not to yield to the demands of the Unionists.

reatened strike amongst the colliers in the Wrexham district has been averted, having resumed work at nearly all the collieries at the wages offered to them, nderstanding that so soon as the trade improves they are to have an advance.

nton, of Mappleton, has just completed a patent, by which he proposes, by an n of acids, alkalis, and ammonia to vegetable substances, to supply from the he of plants, textile fibre, varying in quality from flax to silk.

rkin Jeffcock, of the eminent engineering firm of Woodhouse and Jeffcock, of d a paper last week on the Geological Formation of the Coal District of Derby- Yorkshire, and described the districts in which the particular seams were got. neral Department of the Exhibition appears to be exciting great interest. The manufacturers have maintained a higher position for the manufacture of cutlery kinds of hardware than their Belgian competitors. Mr. Richard Barrow, of Works, near Chesterfield, shows specimens of Derbyshire coal, ironstone, and essrs. J. Brown and Co., in addition to their stall in the Sheffield Court, exhibit partment some of the larger samples of their steel manufacture, with stout, ble-looking rolled armour plates. Messrs. Brown and Jeffcock, civil and gineers, send specimens of coal and ironstone from the South Yorkshire fields, they display a fine map, with sections. Among the ironstone are samples of ties used at Milton, Elsecar, Thorncliffe, and Parkgate. At the latter (near n) armour-plates for the new ships of war are made in large quantities. One se coals is very valuable, as your readers are no doubt aware, for the manu- iron and steel, and for locomotive and marine steam-engines. The Clay Cross , near Chesterfield, show samples of coal, lime, and iron. Messrs. Frith, d Co., Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, show specimens from their pits, which t in depth. The Lundhill Company also contribute samples of the Barnsley essrs. W. Fowler and Co., Sheepbridge Ironworks, Chesterfield, display coal one of which armour-plate iron is made. Mr. W. B. Mitchell, mineral sur- oomhill, Sheffield, sends coals, building, fire, and grinding stones, and other of South Yorkshire. The Messrs. Child, of Grindleford Bridge, also send d Derbyshire Peak millstones, very weighty, and capable of long wear. Mr. , of Whittington Collieries, the Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery Company, and bwell Main Coal Company, near Barnsley, also exhibit samples of their coal. ction the visitor will be much interested in a couple of very beautiful and odels of Shipley Colliery, near Nottingham, which have been designed and ed by Mr. W. D. Gainsford. Every feature is admirably represented, from strata to the little coal-trucks; and the condition and working of the colliery w ground and above is fully and accurately illustrated. Derbyshire marbles, to very elegant and artistic forms, are exhibited by Mr. S. Birley, of Ash- Mr. Sidney Smith, Ashford. Bright and Son, of Buxton, show a magnificent black marble, inlaid with different coloured marbles, which has a very rich r. T. Woodruffe, of Buxton, sends a large black marble vase, made out of one ich deserves notice on account of its size and of the success with which the s of execution have been overcome. The design is very good. Mr. A. Tom- Bakewell, shows a geometric table, inlaid with specimens of Derbyshire om an exquisite design by Mr. G. Goldie, architect. Lomas and Son, Bake- contribute specimens of Derbyshire marble.

ve had no material alteration in the local stock and share market. Altogether r, and the traffic of our local lines are falling off rapidly. In mining shares ness has been done in Mill Dam and Prince of Wales shares. The rest are enquired for.

E INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1862.

ast week has been one of considerable confusion at the Exhibition, o a great extent, was caused by the difficulty respecting the passes; sequently, those exhibitors who did not complete the arrangement goods prior to the opening of the building to the public are still having finished. All the day tickets and blue cards which were vious to May 1 have, for some inexplicable reason, been super- d the different superintendents now have to write every pass upon per, which then has to receive the signature of Capt. SHERSON on sh side, and Mr. OWEN on the foreign side. The extra and un- y work thus thrown upon the superintendents is very great; and xhibitors have to apply for these passes by letter, it has been in e several days before they have received them. In some instances nvenience thereby caused has been very injurious, as many of the rs whose goods were of a delicate nature left the arranging of til the last day. Some came several hundred miles, and brought ssistants with them on April 29, expecting to get into the build- he 30th; but when they presented themselves at the doors, and plication for admittance, they were then informed, for the first the decision of the Commissioners to close the building after ten to permit of the musical rehearsal; and some of these unfortunates ally kept waiting until last Monday before they could obtain ad- o the building to do that work which alone makes it attractive. day and Wednesday evenings the heavy rain showed to an alarm- nt that the building is not waterproof; no doubt the previous ex- hot weather dried the putty at the joints of the glass, and, crack- s caused the leakage. The damage done to the goods in several very considerable, and, of course, demands the immediate atten- e exhibitors.

can be more convincing to the Commissioners than this of the of granting free passes to exhibitors at all reasonable times; esterday morning a sudden stoppage of one of the elbow pipes at m of a column caused quite an inundation in the Indian Court, rth Gallery, and the water came down to the passage near the refreshment-rooms in streams, creating quite a consternation e fair waitresses, who rushed out in scores, fancying they were be drowned, or at all events effectually wetted. Class I., how- h which the mining world is most interested, suffered compara- tle. Messrs. BELL BROTHERS' case of Aluminium attracts much . The Helmet manufactured for them by Messrs. ELKINGTON is borate piece of work, as are the other two articles exhibited in case.

eek we stated that we should notice in this number some of the at this class contains, but we are sorry to say, that owing to the about the passes, several of them have progressed but very little. T. MURRAY and Co. exhibit a very nice little model of an un- d Engine, associated with another, of the Coal Workings of the olliery, got up by Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, and exhibited by the le. It represents in 12th size a 40-horse power engine, with 18-in. 3 feet stroke, and 6-feet rope drums, such as are used in the coal the Durham and Northumberland district; the rope drums are to work on different shafts, and are quite independent of each h breaks and unshipping apparatus. A great number of these e in work in the North, and we see no reason why they should ch more extensively adopted. The cost of keeping horses in a s very great; and we, therefore, recommend coalminers to use er, as being much more effectual and economical. It is true ep measures this would sometimes be difficult, still it is prac- nd would certainly enable the colliery proprietor to raise his t less cost.

at Coal Trophy of Nova Scotia is very interesting, and will cer- mand much attention. It represents the Great Pictou Vein of h is 34 feet in thickness; there are, also, several other smaller each representing a seam; and there can be but little doubt that elds of Nova Scotia will induce the capitalists of this country to them more fully.

large and rich block of Red Hematite Ore is exhibited in Class I., ENRY CRAWSHAY, of Oakland's Park, near Newnham. It was his "Shakemantle" pits, and contains upwards of 70 per cent. The great peculiarity of this ore is the facility with which it is t contains a large admixture of carbonate of lime, and makes a iron, which is much used for nails. It might also, we think, ith much advantage in the manufacture of heavy guns, or, at ade the basis of the metal so used.

e now to speak of two very nice little models of the Shipley the property of Mr. E. M. MUNDY. No. 1 shows the under- orking in the hard coal upon the long wall system. The mea- ear to be very flat, and, therefore, offer a good opportunity for on or this principle. The vein is 3 ft. thick, and the stalls are carried 100 yds. wide, the gate-roads through the goaf 15 ft. wide. No. 2 is the model of pit-bank and surface arrangements, showing the position of winding-engine, with pits. There are two pits, each 7 ft. in diameter, from which about 100 tons of coal per day are raised.

The Taff Vale Railway Company exhibit a model of one of their Coal-tips, which is a very perfect one, showing the improved tipping-cradle, coal-shoot, with two screens, stop-doors, and self-acting lowering-box, called the "anti-breakage" apparatus, which is used for the purpose of filling the hold of the vessels to the level of the hatches, previously to tipping the coal in the regular way down the shoots: this apparatus is managed by means of a break, the counterbalance drawing up the empty box, and the full box being heavier than the counterbalance, of course, draws that up in turn. There are also connected with this coal-tip some booms, worked by means of cogs, which are used for the purpose of shifting the vessels further out of berth. Taking a general view of the tip and apparatus connected with it, we must say it is the most perfect thing of its sort we have ever seen: some idea of its capabilities may be formed from the fact that four men are able to load into a vessel 100 tons per hour.

We shall next week make mention of the samples of iron exhibited, and should have done so now but for the demands from other quarters.

ECONOMIC MINERALS OF CANADA.—An elaborate descriptive catalogue of economic minerals of Canada sent to the Exhibition, has been prepared by Sir W. E. Logan, F.R.S. Each substance is arranged under a heading connected with some of its more prominent applications. The locality from which the mineral comes, and the name of the exhibitor, are in every case given. The headings under which minerals are classed are—metals and their ores; minerals applicable to chemical manufactures; refractory minerals; minerals applicable to common and decorative construction; grinding and polishing minerals; mineral manures; mineral paints; minerals applicable to the fine arts; minerals applicable to jewellery; and miscellaneous minerals. To Sir W. Logan's catalogue there is appended an equally carefully arranged catalogue of the crystalline rocks of Canada, by Mr. T. S. Hunt, F.R.S. The collection is sent by the Geological Survey of Canada, and the specimens are arranged according as the rocks are Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian, or Eruptive. The collection is, doubtless, very complete, and tends materially to confirm the opinion which has long been entertained by those acquainted with the province that Canada is destined to become at no distant period a great and prosperous mining country.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.—An interesting descriptive catalogue has just been prepared by Mr. A. Andrews, the commissioner for the colony, in which he remarks that there has been no attempt made to exaggerate the value or importance of its natural wealth, of which the specimens convey only a partial idea; there is much more of which, from various causes, they have no samples to show. The grapes of the colony would have excited the astonishment of visitors by the immense size and weight of the bunches; but there were insuperable difficulties in the way of sending them over. A collection of the fishes which abound off the coasts of Western Australia would have been most interesting, and he regrets the absence of a selection from the gorgeous birds; their feathers, however, which only are of any commercial value, will well repay inspection. Of articles which are exhibited, the singularly indistructable woods, and the very rich mineral ores, will, doubtless, attract the greatest attention. An ably written account of the minerals is given, the Wanerenooka, or Western Australian Mining Association mines, which comprise about 1000 acres, and from a single mine in which, at present only 21 fms. deep, 20,000*l.* of ore has been raised, at a cost, including purchase of land, mines, and plant, of less than 9000*l.*, of course stands first on the list; then comes Wheal Fortune, Copper Mine; the Wheal Arrino Copper Mine; the Geraldine Lead and Copper Mines; and the Woombooarra lead lode. Wools, wines, and other products are also among the articles exhibited.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The rise in English quotations has favourably influenced the prices of Belgian pig and iron during the last few weeks. A fourth rolling establishment has just been established at Charleroi, and all the ironworks of the district continue in full activity. The blast-furnaces of Liége have, however, lost their principal outlet—Germany—now that the Ruhr furnaces have means of communication, which place in connection, on favourable conditions, the finest coal basin of the Continent, the rich minerals of Nassau, and the excellent minerals of the Siegen district. Coal now sells on the Ruhr at 6s. 3d. per ton, and it is, therefore, not surprising that Belgium, which sent 24,408 tons of pig into the Zollverein in 1859, found its deliveries into the same quarter reduced to 8851 tons in 1860, and still further to 5835 tons last year. The Liége furnaces thus finding their operations in the direction of Germany circumscribed, and not possessing rolling-works to transform their pig into iron on the spot, are now disposing of it in small quantities to the Charleroi works. There has been comparatively little doing in pig in France, not because there is an absence of demand, but because conditions are imposed on deliveries at distant dates which purchasers find it difficult to accept; prices remain at 5*l.* 14s. per ton. The orders received for iron are numerous, but of no great importance; rolled is quoted 10*l.* 8s., hammered 11*l.* 12s., axles 12*l.* 8s., and machine (No. 20) 11*l.* 4s. per ton, delivered at St. Dizier. The annexed figures show the imports and exports of coal, iron, &c., into and from France during the first three months of the current year, as compared with the corresponding quarters of 1861 and 1860:—

IMPORTS.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Pig ....Tons	45,786	.. Tons 16,425	.. Tons 10,320
Iron, in bars and rails	12,293	167	101
Steel	571	89	96
Rough copper	2,813	6,352	2,828
Rough tin	781	646	670
Rough lead	3,850	3,273	3,022
Rough zinc	7,485	7,082	4,414
Works in metals	1,467	—	—
Coal	1,141,333	1,128,342	1,112,680
Coke	161,370	133,722	133,464
Engines and machinery .. value	£150,125	£65,759	£34,812
EXPORTS.			
Works in metals ....Tons	2,383	.. Tons —	—
Tin	29	15	—
Engines and machinery ..value	£54,876	£41,616	£65,163

The large increase in the imports this year of pig and iron will not escape attention, and, so far as pig is concerned, it is to some extent reflected in the augmented shipments of Scotch pig, which to April 30 show an advance of 15,365 tons, as compared with the corresponding four months of 1861. The demand for foreign coal and coke, too, seems to be steadily increasing in France, and it is not a little singular that, notwithstanding the high excellence now attained by French mechanical establishments in the production of machinery, the demand for foreign products in the same branch of industry has been continuously expanding quarter by quarter. The figures cited, taken generally, show a large expansion of business in France this winter and spring.

We referred recently to the sale of certain forges and blast-furnaces belonging to the Société de la Côte-d'Or, now in course of liquidation. To go a little more into detail on the subject, we may now add that the works, which are situated at Velars, Tarml, Villecomte, Venvey, &c., were acquired by the company for 68,677*l.* New works were carried out to the estimated extent of 48,263*l.*, making their total cost 116,940*l.*, and the price at which the various establishments were "knocked down" was only 27,811*l.*, showing a depreciation of more than 75 per cent. This unfortunate result is attributed to the pressure of foreign competition, which may, perhaps, have had something to do with it, but can hardly be regarded as accounting for it to the full extent.

The situation of the various foreign copper markets is generally rather unfavourable; and, notwithstanding the efforts of holders to maintain their prices, a decided tendency has appeared towards a fall, the demand being inanimate. At Paris some small parcels of Chilian have been dealt in at 90*l.*, but at the date of the last advices there were no buyers beyond 88*l.* Minerals have fallen from 93*l.* to 91*l.*, at which price a transaction has been concluded, but holders generally refuse to sell on these terms. In Lake Superior, first mark, buyers offered at 100*l.* The Antwerp market has been calm, an arrival of 400 bars being announced from Valparaiso. Notwithstanding a very limited demand, prices remain firm at Hamburg, the stock being much reduced, while it is not expected to be freely replenished at present. The tin, lead, and zinc markets continue quiet; at Hamburg, however, some demand has arisen for soft German lead for exportation, and the stock disposable is now limited.

The dividend of the Vieille Montagne, so celebrated in connection with the production of zinc, has been fixed at 16s. per tenth-share for the past year. The shares have been rising of late, and the detailed report of the company's operations for the past year is anticipated with impatience.

We cannot do better than return to M. Petitgand and his details with respect to mining in the South of Spain. A miner in the Sierra de Gador group works daily two-fifths to half a cubic metre (a metre is, as nearly as possible, 40 inches English measure), yielding very variable quantities of useful matters. These matters are carried from hand to hand, or on the backs of men in panniers formed of sparte,* which are overturned into a large receptacle at the bottom of the pit, in order that they may be brought to the surface. The picking is carried on by hand in a very primitive manner, and the large fragments of ore are placed on a piece of rock, broken with a stone, and then classed according to their degrees of purity. A hammer is rarely used; the homogeneity of the minerals, and the almost total absence of gangue, rendering them easy to deal with. A mechanical preparation of the ore, such as generally prevails, does not exist in the Sierra, where water is completely wanting; but a simple sieve is used, with a metallic plating at the bottom, or a trelliswork formed with twisted sparte. The sieve, filled with from 25 to 30 lbs. of ore, is raised up by a workman to about the height of his breast, a very rapid giratory movement is communicated to it, so that it is shaken at a calculated angle from right to left, and the operation, which is executed with inconceivable dexterity, leaves the richest parcels of ore at the feet of the operator. The Sierra is covered in the neighbourhood of the workings with a number of little heaps of refuse minerals, which could be utilised if there were but streams of water at hand in which they could be washed. The minerals of the Sierra are composed in some little degree of carbonates, closely united with sulphur of lead, but especially of galena, of exceptional purity and richness; and the little gangue in which they are enclosed consists of carbonate of lime, fluate of lime, and sometimes quartz in small quantities. They are divided into four classes—massive mineral deprived of gangue, or pottern ore (*alquifoux*), which is sold in a natural state for pottery purposes; foundry mineral, of a richness of about 67 to 75 per cent.; garbillo (so called from the name of the instrument which prepares it), of about equal strength; and lastly, the results obtained from the sifting operations just described, and which yield a return of from 35 to 40 per cent. The ores realised by the last process are called polvos, under which designation are comprised the metallic slime (schlichs) collected in ravines in the neighbourhood of mines after storms by indefatigable mountain pioneers, to whom many important mineralogical discoveries are due, and who wash the dirt and rubbish brought down by rains. The prices of the minerals, based on the course of lead at Marseilles and the quantity of silver yielded—which is generally small in this locality—are determined on the mines; and the ores are then delivered to foundries, which assume all expenses of carriage. This last operation has up to a recent date—although the constant development of railways may effect some improvements in this respect—been effected everywhere on the backs of donkeys or mules, and the charges which have to be defrayed are, of course, affected by the distances which have to be traversed, the difficulties of the roads, and the abundance of the workings. All data on this head are very arbitrary, but it is stated that the cost of carriage has equalled the price paid for the ore at the mine, so that the ore costs on an average at the foundries of Almeria and Adra from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per ton. Formerly a number of reduction works were located on the very scene of the mining in the irregular winding ground nearest the pits; but these have disappeared with the combustible which some scattered neighbouring hills concealed, and they have given place to more important establishments now dotting the coast, on which the necessary coal arrives at less cost. Formerly also works existed on the plains of Roquettas, Dallas, Turon, Motrill, and Nerja; but these, as well as those of the Barranco de Charchao, the plateau of Laujar, and the old royal establishments of Presidio and Canajyala, on the Rio Andarrax, have successively experienced the same fate; already on their decline in 1840, they had most of them fallen into ruin in 1860. Mountain foundries, however, are far from having altogether disappeared, new ones having risen up from time to time; but of these scarcely any remain in continuous activity but the foundries of Nerja, Motrill, Almeria, and, above all, Adra. What M. Petitgand has to say of the third metalliferous district of the Sierra Almagrera we will take another opportunity of enquiring.

* We have given the French name of this very useful product, which recently figured in an action at the Kingston Assizes. Esparto is the Spanish designation.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES—PROPULSION *v.* SUCTION.—From the considerable amount of discussion relative to the merits of the system of ventilation recently patented by Mr. R. H. Hughes, of the Atlas Works, our readers must be familiar with his proposition to ventilate collieries by forcing air through pipes direct from the surface to the various points of operations, precisely as gas and water are supplied in towns; and it appears that Mr. John Short, of West Hartlepool, claims to have invented precisely the same thing. On the bank of the coal pit he proposes to erect a common fan-blast, to be driven by the engine at the pit-head, and to communicate with a metal pipe of suitable size running down the side of the shaft and along the pit. From the main pipe in the pit he carries, by means of a series of gutta percha tubes, the communication through the whole workings and into the most inner recesses and chambers of the pit. In fact, he carries the air by a simple and, as he thinks, effectual process into the pit much in the same manner as main pipes of gas or water are laid along our streets, and carried from them into our houses. So strong is the draught of air thus supplied that, by doubling the pipe which proceeds down the shaft, and with a few valves and a slide, he can send almost instantaneously letters and other communications to and from the mouth of the pit, even supposing the shaft should be entirely choked up. With such a system in operation, he considers that the disaster at Hartley could never have occurred. Mr. Short has constructed a working model of a coal pit, showing the mode in which the apparatus acts; the model is rendered complete by the introduction of models of men, trucks, cages, &c.

OBTAINING MOTIVE-POWER.—Mr. Richard Fell, Kingsland, proposes to place a cylindrical air-chamber over a furnace, and between the furnace and chamber to mount a series of tubes provided with inlet and outlet valves, connected to and free to revolve on a central shaft. A cold-water cistern is placed under the furnace, through which (probably the cistern) the aforesaid tubes pass as they revolve. As the tubes descend a partial vacuum is obtained in them, but as they ascend the air in them is expanded and admitted into the air-chamber over the furnace, where it becomes compressed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—HEALTH ALWAYS OBTAINED.—With some necessary precautions health may generally be regained by taking a course of these purifying pills in the spring. They thoroughly purify the blood, search out all the noxious matters, and carry off all morbid humours from the body. Their alterative properties place them in the foremost rank as correctors and improvers of the secretions. They discipline disordered functions, remove the cause of the irregularity, and restore its regular and natural action to every organ, without inconvenience, pain, or any other drawback. Where the blood is impoverished, the constitution broken down, or the nervous system shattered, every invalid should make trial of Holloway's pills; their benign action will speedily reassure the most despondent.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 19th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY— TIN and LITHARGE.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 19th day of May, 1862, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, May 5, 1862.

TO SPELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Directors of the GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED) APPRISE all ZINC SMELTERS that they are now in a POSITION to FURNISH in quantity REGULAR SUPPLIES of CALAMINE, containing a high percentage of metal. The great deposit of calamine on the property of the company is the only one of magnitude known in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in Belgium and Prussia. The ore is carefully dressed by the most approved machinery, and will be sold either raw or calcined, at the option of the purchaser. The quality of the spelter made from this ore is of the first-class, and is very superior to that manufactured from blende.
By order, EDWARD MORAN, Sec.
Offices, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

WANTED, at home or abroad, a SITUATION or appointment as MANAGER, SUPERINTENDENT, or AGENT for a COLLIERY, as town or shipping agent. Or for a RAILWAY COMPANY or RAILWAY CARRIER, as agent either by sea or rail. The advertiser has had 20 years' experience in the above capacities at the principal seaports and cities in England, France, and Wales, and can produce A 1 testimonials. Salary not so much an object as a permanent appointment, where extensive experience and integrity would be of service to, and appreciated by, his principals.—Address, "Agent," care of Mr. Morgan, auctioneer, No. 6, King-street, Queen-square, Bristol.

TO COLLIERY AND IRON MINE PROPRIETORS.—A GENTLEMAN, age 22, of considerable experience in collieries, iron mines, and ironworks, DESIRES an APPOINTMENT at home or abroad. First-class references.—Address, "Sigma," Post-office, Stockwell Green, Brixton, S.

TO ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.—WANTED, a PAIR of ROLLS for ROLLING SHEET LEAD, 8 ft. long. Top roll, 2 ft.; under roll, 18 in., with the gearing complete to attach to water-power.—Plans and estimates to be sent, addressed "K. L.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—A gentleman who has received a scientific education in England and abroad, and having £5000 to £10,000 at his command, is DESIROUS of JOINING an established concern either of SMELTING or CHEMICAL WORKS, where he would be enabled to take an active part in the management.—Letters, with full particulars, to be addressed to Mr. WM. MOATES, Accountant, 19, King's Arms-yard, London, E.C.

THE OWNER of an ESTATE, containing EXTENSIVE BEDS of a SUBSTANCE MORE VALUABLE than COAL, and in GREAT DEMAND, SEEKS a GENTLEMAN with capital to WORK it JOINTLY WITH HIM, or to advance the capital required on mortgage, and a share of the profits.—Apply by letter to "A. B.," Mr. Scripps, news agent, South Molton-street.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of EXTENDING the BUSINESS of FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE may be APPOINTED AGENTS, either publicly recognised or private, by addressing letters to "No. 1150," City of Glasgow Bank, Argyle-street, Glasgow.

FOR SALE, a splendid nearly NEW 30 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, very bright, and in perfect order.—Apply to Mr. JAMES HOLLOW, Lelant, Hayle.

FOR SALE, a FIRST-CLASS HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, with double cylinders of 18 in. diameter, stroke 2 ft., and fitted with winding and pumping gear. The engine was made by Mr. Richardson, of Hartlepool, is very highly finished, and in a condition nearly equal to new.—Apply to T. S. SUTTON, Neath.

FOR SALE, ONE 18 in. cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER, on wheels, suitable for pumping and winding, fitted with link reversing gear. Also, ONE 24 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, for pumping or winding. The above engines are new, and of first-class materials and workmanship.—For particulars and price, apply to H. T. BALFOUR, engineer, 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the UNEXPIRED LEASE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS of the WEST WENDRON CONSOLS TIN MINE, in the parish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall. The lease is held under the Duchy of Cornwall, for 21 years, from 1849, at 1-15th dues. The mine is situate immediately to the west of Wendron Consols Mine and Wheal Basset and Grylls, the productive lodes of which mines pass through West Wendron Consols. The MACHINERY consists of a 30 in. cylinder PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, with BOILER, and a considerable quantity of pumpwork and materials, the whole of which are in excellent condition, having only recently been erected, at a considerable expense. Two shafts have been sunk, cross-cuts and levels driven, and some very promising lodes laid open, from one of which, in the flat-rod shaft, tin can at once be raised. A more favourable opportunity for mining enterprise rarely presents itself, the mine being in a well-known rich mineral district, and having the requisite machinery, &c., erected for immediate operations.—For further particulars as to price, &c., apply to Mr. JOHN WATSON, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C.; or to Messrs. HOPPE and BOYLE, 3, Sun-court, Cornhill, London, E.C. The machinery, &c., can be viewed on application to the agents on the mine.

MR. JAMES STRIDE is PREPARING for the press a CONTINENTAL TOUR for GEOLOGISTS and BOTANISTS, and LOVERS of MOUNTAINOUS and PICTURESQUE SCENERY.—Address, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at Two o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the advisability of abandoning the mine and dissolving the company, or the providing of fresh capital to further prosecute the undertaking.

J. H. MURCHISON, Sec. and Purser.

117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, May 9, 1862.

THE GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May inst., at the offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street, within the City of London, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

May 10, 1862. By order of the Directors, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

THE BEARIZ TIN STREAMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Beariz Tin Streaming Company (Limited) will be HELD at the company's offices, No. 17A, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, London, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

By order of the Directors, ALEX. STRACHAN, Sec.

17A, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, London, May 1, 1862.

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—At the last general meeting, held at Engis, on the 28th of April, it was resolved that the DIVIDEND for the year 1861 should be FIFTY FRANCS PER WHOLE SHARE, payable as follows:—

25 frs. the 1st July next, as first dividend, on presentation of Coupon No. 10, which, marked with a stamp indicating the payment, will be returned to the holders to enable them to receive

25 frs. the 31st December, 1862, as second dividend.

Also, a DIVIDEND of TEN FRANCS PER FIFTHS of SHARES, payable—5 frs. the 1st of July, 1862, and 5 frs. on the 31st of December, 1862, against the Coupons bearing those dates.

The remaining bonds of the company will be reimbursed from the 1st July next.

The payment of the dividends, also of the bonds drawn, and the coupons of interest, will be made at—

Verviers........................ At the offices of the company.
London .... By Messrs. C. Devaux and Co.
Paris .... By Mr. Rougemont de Lowenberg.
Bruxelles .... By Messrs. J. P. Matthieu and Fils.
Liege .... By Messrs. Nagelmacker and Fils.

VICTOR SIMON, Le Directeur General de la Société.

Verviers, le 30 April, 1862.

THE BANTRY BAY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000, in 3000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit, £1 on application, and £1 upon allotment. Registered under the Limited Liability Acts.

DIRECTORS.

JOSHUA FINNER, Esq., 1, Cecil-street, Strand.
HENRY JORDAN, Esq., 7, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.
EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Esq., 2, Walbrook, E.C.
Major-General MASON, Brompton.
Hon. FRANCIS HENRY NEEDHAM, 121, Pall-mall.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.
AUDITORS—To be elected by the shareholders.
SECRETARY—Mr. Nainby.
OFFICES,—4, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Full prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, and reports on the quarry, with an estimate of expenditure and income, can be had from the brokers or secretary.

Applications for shares can be sent to the bankers, or, if more convenient, to any of the brokers, or secretary, at the offices, 4, Lothbury, where specimens of slates and slabs can be seen, and all other information obtained.

THE BANTRY BAY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that a large number of applications for shares in this company having been already sent in, the directors will meet to consider them, and MAKE the necessary ALLOTMENTS on MONDAY, May 12th. By order, E. NAINBY, Sec.

THE BANTRY BAY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that ALL APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company must be sent to the bankers, brokers, or secretary, at the company's offices, 4 Lothbury, London, on or before SATURDAY, the 10th May. By order, E. NAINBY, Sec.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

(With a promise of exclusive privileges from the Government in Bombay).

Capital, £250,000. First issue, £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.

10s. per share to be paid to the bankers of the company on application for shares, and 10s. on allotment.

Five per cent. interest will be paid from the date of payment of the several calls until twelve months after the company shall begin to supply gas to the public.

Calls (not exceeding £1 per share) will be made at intervals of not less than three months each. A portion of the shares is reserved for India.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL THOMAS EVANS, Esq., 5, Elm-court, Temple (Chairman).
CHARLES FREDERICK COLLIER, Esq. (late of Bombay), Bellair House, Charmouth.
JOHN GILLESPIE, Esq., (Messrs. James Barber and Co., Leadenhall-street).
WARINE B. M. LYSLEY, Esq. (Director of the County and General Gas Company), Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park.
GEORGE PALMER ROBINSON, Esq. (Director of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China), 52, Threadneedle-street.
Major WILLIAM SWAINSON SUART (late Bombay Engineers), Bowls, Chigwell.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay), Palmeira-square, Brighton.

With power to add to their number.

AUDITORS.

Henry M'L. Backler, Esq. (Secretary to the European Gas Company, and Auditor of the Oriental Gas Company).
Richard Deeley, Esq., (Auditor to the London Gas Light Company).

ENGINEER—Thomas Hawksley, Esq., C.E., 30, Great George-street, Westminster.
SECRETARY (pro tempore)—Mr. Walter Lee Perrins.

BANKERS.

In London—The London Joint Stock Bank.
In Bombay—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Bombay, and 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BROKERS—Messrs. Crossley Brothers, Cornhill.

OFFICES,—GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

This company is established to light the fort and city of Bombay with gas. Bombay has 400 streets, and a population numbering upwards of 700,000 souls. At once the seat of Government of the Presidency, and the entrepot of the vast and extending commerce of Western and Central India, its limits are continually enlarging, and its population and wealth rapidly increasing. Notwithstanding the urgent need for an economical and brilliant light, the public streets and quays are for the most part unlighted, whilst the fort, the bazaars and shops, the Government offices, the municipal buildings, the gaols, the churches, the barracks and police-stations, railway-stations, and private houses have no other light than is obtainable from oil, the cost of which is much greater than that of gas, and has of late years steadily and largely increased. An urgent and growins necessity, as well as anxiety, therefore exists for the speedy introduction of the European system of lighting cities and towns by means of gas.

The present company having been projected to supply this want, has met with great encouragement from the honourable the Governor and Council of the Presidency, who have testified their desire to see this undertaking speedily carried out by promising a concession of—

1.—The power of supplying Bombay with gas.
2.—An exclusive privilege for the first twenty-one years.
3.—A suitable site for the erection of the necessary works.

The Government have also expressed their "readiness to take from the company the lights required for the Government buildings and premises."

The Honourable the Governor in Council has undertaken "to recommend to the Legislative Council that an enactment be passed for the incorporation of the company" in India, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, by despatch of 31st of August, 1860, to the Governor in Council, Bombay, has expressed his approval by assenting to the grant by the Legislative Council of an Act of Incorporation for the company.

The undertaking will be carried out in sections (commencing with the fort, as required by the Government), when, and as the demand for gas increases.

The directors calculate on supplying gas to the fort of Bombay (containing about 80,000 inhabitants) within twelve months from the commencement of the works, and they propose to employ a large portion of the firstly-raised capital in constructing such of the works as are necessary for lighting this important section of the undertaking. After duly considering the estimates and calculations made by the company's engineer of the probable cost and returns of the enterprise, the directors entertain the fullest confidence that the undertaking will be more than ordinarily remunerative, and, consequently, that it offers a very desirable field for the investment of both English and native capital. The directors invite attention to the letter of their engineer, Mr. Hawksley, which appears below.

The shares of the Oriental Gas Company, established to light Calcutta, are now quoted in the public share list at a premium of from 35 to 50 per cent., although the company has only recently come into active operation.

Should a sufficient amount of capital not be subscribed to justify the directors in proceeding with the undertaking, the deposits will be repaid without deduction.

The shares will be allotted subject to the provisions of the Articles of Association, which may be inspected at the offices of the company.

To the Directors of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I have very carefully and very minutely enquired into the prospects of this undertaking, and am of opinion that it is capable of yielding a profit of 15 per cent. per annum, of which 10 per cent. may be properly divided amongst the proprietors, and 5 per cent. be appropriated to the reserve and redemption funds usually formed by companies interested in enterprises of a similar character.

I have the honour to be gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

30, Great George-street, Westminster, April 17, 1862. T. HAWKSLEY, C.E.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the brokers of the company, Messrs. Crosley Brothers, 30, Cornhill; and at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C. Applications for shares should be made in the form annexed to the prospectus.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this company will be CLOSED at Four P.M. on THURSDAY NEXT, May 15, for London, and for the country on SATURDAY, the 17th inst. By order, W. LEA PERRINS, Sec. pro tem.

216, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINING COMPANY, and in the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856, 1857, and 1858.—The Vice-Warden of the Stannaries has, by his order absolute, made on the 28th day of April last, appointed Mr. Joseph Tregoning, of Angarrack, Hayle, in the county of Cornwall, gentleman (late provisional official liquidator of the above-named company) to be the official liquidator thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING to be CREDITORS of this company are to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, in the county of Cornwall.

Monday, the 26th day of May inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said office, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating the claims.

Dated May 3, 1862. WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.

WHEAL CHRISTOPHER MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 15th May next, instead of Wednesday, the 14th, as already advertised, all the MACHINERY and PLANT in the above MINE, consisting of—

ONE 24 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, nearly new.

ONE 28 in. STAMPING and PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 10 and 12 tons, in good condition.

Iron and wood stamps axles and stamps, 2 capstans and shears, about 100 fms. of 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 in. pumps, plunger poles, working barrels, &c.; 40 fms. of 8 in. wood rods, with plates and bolts, balance bobs, 3 horse whims, ½ in. and ⅝ in. whim chain, 190 fms. of 1½ wire rope, iron stave ladders, with all the other necessary plant; timber in sheds, carpenters and smiths' tools, count-house furniture, &c.

The whole will be fully described in catalogues, ready for delivery one week prior to the sale, on application to the auctioneers.

Refreshments at Eleven, as the sale will commence at Twelve o'clock to the minute.

Paris-street, Exeter, April 23, 1862.

IMPORTANT MINE SALE.
GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE, HAYLE, CORNWALL,
one mile from the port of Hayle.
TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1862, at Eleven o'clock, all the VALUABLE ENGINE AND MINE MATERIALS at GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE, HAYLE, CORNWALL.
(The timber and sheds herein mentioned will be sold on the 13th).

MR. JOHN BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned VALUABLE ENGINES and OTHER MATERIALS on this EXTENSIVE MINE.

ENGINES.

COPPER HOUSE ENGINE.

65 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. in and 8 ft. out, with TWO BOILERS 12 tons each, and first piece of rod, with strong faggotted caps and side plates.

25 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER and fittings, powerful crusher attached.

ONE 8 in. cylinder ENGINE, equal beam, with 4 ton BOILER; attached thereto is a BORING MACHINE, a PUNCHING MACHINE, SCREWING MACHINE, and BLAST ENGINE.

ONE 6 in. cylinder ENGINE, with BOILER about 3 tons.

A POWERFUL TURNING LATHE and TOOLS on the most improved principle.

66 ft. leg shears, 4 shieves and brasses.

50 ft. leg red pine shears, deal caps and brasses.

One 10 armed capstan, oak axle, cast-iron centre piece and brasses.

One 8 armed cat head, oak axle, cast-iron centre piece.

One 8 armed capstan, cast-iron axle and brasses.

Three capstan ropes, 12, 10, and 6 in.

Powerful balance bob at copper house shaft, English oak beam, 32 ft. long, 18×19 in. square, with oak king and queen post, faggotted straps and pins.

Balance bob, 30 ft. English oak beam, 19×20, with oak king and queen post, double faggoted strap and pins.

Balance bob, English oak beam, 16×16 in., king and queen post.

Angle bob, oak beam, double faggoted straps and pins.

Two double powerful crab winches. Two single winches.

PITWORK.

28 9 ft. 13 in. pumps.	13 9 ft. 14 in. pumps.
1 9 ft. 13 in. strong sinking windbore.	1 9 ft. 14 in. windbore and doorpice combined.
2 6 ft. 13 in. doorpiece, iron clack seating.	1 3 ft. 14 in. clack seat pieces combined.
3 3 ft. 6 in. 13 in. doorpiece, ditto.	1 12 ft. 12 in. working.
2 13 in. H and top doorpiece.	2 12 in. flat bottom windbores.
2 4½ ft. 13 in. flat bottomed windbores.	1 10 ft. 10 in. sinking windbore.
1 9 ft. 13 in. sinking windbore.	3 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.
2 6 ft. 13 in. doorpieces.	1 4 ft. 11 in. flat bottom windbore.
1 13 ft. 13 in. working.	1 11 in. and top doorpiece.
2 13 in. matching.	

PITWORK ON FLOORS.

1 13 ft. 15 in. working barrel.	1 19 in. H and top doorpiece.
1 16 in. and 1 17 in. 9 ft. pumps.	1 19 in. clack seat piece.
1 8 ft. 17 in. flat bottom windbore.	9 9 ft. 19 in. pumps, and 1 matching.
1 9 ft. 18 in. sinking windbore.	1 6 ft. 20 in. flat bottom windbore.
4 9 ft. 18 in. pumps.	1 20 in. doorpiece.
1 13 ft. 18 in. new working barrel.	2 9 ft. 20 in. pumps.
1 6 ft. 19 in. door.	

PLUNGER POLES.

1 14 in. 12 ft. plunger pole and stocking.	1 10 in. 10 ft. plunger pole and stocking.
1 14 in. 10 ft. plunger pole and stocking.	1 7½ in. 10 ft. plunger pole and stocking, stuffing box and gland to match.
1 13 in. 11 ft. plunger pole and stocking.	
1 12 in. 14 ft. plunger pole and stocking.	

BUCKET RODS.

42 fms. best iron bucket rods, 3 in. to 2½ in.	1 pair 5 in. Shropshire rolled rod plates.
4 pair double faggotted main caps, cutters and gibs, and turned pins.	1 pair 4 in. ditto ditto
18 pairs 7 in. faggoted rod plates, 19 ft. to 21 ft. long.	6 pair 6 in. balance box plates.
9 pair 8 in. faggoted rod plates, 19 ft. to 21 ft. long.	A large quantity of rod bolts, flange and door pins.
10 pair 6 in. faggoted rod plates, 19 ft. to 21 ft. long.	A large quantity of 2 ft., 4 ft., and 6 ft. shieves and pulleys.
18 pair 6 in. Shropshire rolled rod plates.	3 shaft gigs.
	1 ditto entirely new, iron conical top.
	10 iron tram wagons, in good condition; and several shaft skips.

MAIN RODS.

12 14 in. main rods.	2 11 in. main rods.
10 12 in. main rods.	1 8 in. main rod.

SHEDS.

Miners' chest shed, 81 ft. long, 12 ft. wide.	Dressing shed, 120 ft. long, 18 ft. wide.
Shed over blast engine, 30 ft. long.	Dressing shed, 61 ft. long, 18 ft. wide.
Shed over boring mill, 40 ft. long.	Jigging shed, 102 ft. long, 12 ft. wide.
Iron house shed, 39 ft. long, 12 ft. wide.	Sampling house, 15 ft. long, 15 ft. wide.
Material house, 30 ft. long, 12 ft. wide.	15 jigging hutches and bottoms, all in working order.
Store room in yard, 36 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, 14 ft. high.	2 4 ft. tubes for dry, 30 ft. long, miners' dial, &c.
Flooring 1¼ in., beams 7 in. by 3 in.	
Lean-to shed, 36 ft. long.	

MATERIAL HOUSE.

2 14 ft. 3 in. flat thread shaft screws.	3 powerful hand screws, iron and steel shovels.
Several new winze kibbles.	New galvanised jigging bottoms.
3 leading blocks, powerful single, double, and treble blocks, adapted for the heavy working of this mine.	2 to 3 tons old junk, antifriction grease, oak ladder staves.

IN YARD.

2000 fms. best steam whim chain, size ¾, 9-16ths, to ⅝.	About 800 fms. of tramroad irons, 2 in. by ½ in.
A very large weighing machine (from 1 cwt. to 5 tons).	4 pair of faggotted yokes.
A quantity of staples and glands, different sizes.	About 20 tons of cast-iron.
Several pairs of faggoted bucket prongs, and brass forms to fit.	About 10 tons of double and treble faggoted iron of all sorts.
About 100 fms. bridge rails.	About 10 tons of sundry old iron.
	Large quantity of ladders, iron and wood staves.

SHOP.

1 smiths' bellows.	Large quantity of cast-steel borers.
4 large anvils.	New steel and iron.
Large mandrill.	Thousands of feet of timber, plank, ¼ timber, and whole timber.
Smiths and miners' tools,	

The sheds and timber will be sold 13th May, 1862 (see below).

Catalogues for machinery to be had on Monday, the 12th, on application to the auctioneer. Lunch at Eleven A.M. on the 20th of May.

SHEDS, SHEDS! TIMBER, TIMBER!
SALE AT GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE.

The SHEDS and TIMBER will be SOLD on TUESDAY, the 13th of May, 1862, main rods only excepted.

Any information required can be obtained from Mr. Burgess, Barncoose, Redruth, Cornwall (the auctioneer); Capt. Bugelhole, on the mine; Mr. James Hollow, Mining Offices, Lelant, Hayle; or David Cohen, Esq., 5, Bank Chambers, Lothbury, London.

Barncoose, Redruth, April 30, 1862.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES MINE, NEAR PENDARVES, CAMBORNE.

MR. RICHARD GREENWOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at NEW WHEAL FRANCES MINE, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following very superior and VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 24 in. cylinder DOUBLE ACTING ROTATIVE CONDENSING ENGINE (nearly new), 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder and 8 ft. at crank, for stamping and pumping, with ONE BOILER 10 tons.

1 stamps' axle, with 12 heads complete; 15 fms. of 6 and 7 in. pumps, flange pins, bucket rods, balance bobs, 2 cisterns, 2 shaft tackles, 1 horse whim, whim rope, strapping plates, with 30 fms. of wood rods; 30 fms. of launders, 30 fms. of iron stave ladders, several large wood sheds, with the dressing-floors and tools complete.

Also, 1 smiths' bellows, anvil, smiths and miners' tools, new and old iron, new and old cast-steel, screw stocks, plates and taps, various lots of new and old timber, and a variety of other things for mining purposes too numerous to mention.

The whole of the machinery and materials, as they now stand, will be offered in One Lot, and if not so disposed of they will be sold in the usual way the same day, in such lots as will suit the convenience of purchasers. Refreshments will be provided for purchasers.

For inspecting the same, apply to the agent on the mine; W. J. Dunsford, Esq., 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London; R. H. Pike, Esq., Mining Offices, Camborne; or at the office of the auctioneer, High Cross, Truro.

May 8, 1862. R. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.

SLATE QUARRY, FESTINIOG, MERIONETHSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, a SLATE QUARRY partly opened, with an immense body of slate rock of fine cleavage, close to a railway.—Address, "X. W.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.
ALTERATION OF DAY OF SALE.

MESSRS. JACKSON, NEALE, AND CO. WILL SELL [illegible] AUCTION, without reserve, at the Westgate Hotel, Newport, [illegible] on Monday, May 19th, 1862, instead of the 12th, as previously advertised, at [illegible] Half-past Twelve o'clock to the minute,

A capital LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, in good working order, suited to a [illegible] railway, a six-wheel coupled, saddletank engine, about 19 tons weight, cylinders [illegible] diameter, 18 in. stroke, wheels 3 ft. 6 in. diameter, fitted with one pump [illegible] one of Giffard's patent injectors, cylinders, pistons, and valves, new large copper [illegible] and 120 brass tubes, all good.

The engine is at Mr. Marshall's shed, at Bassaleg, near Newport, and can be [illegible] any time after Monday, the 12th May, by application to Mr. Thomas Davies, [illegible] at Bassaleg.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. M. Brittan and Sons, solicitors, [illegible] tioneers at Bristol.—April 24, 1862.

CORNWALL.
SALE OF IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, IN [illegible] BOROUGH OF TRURO.

MR. TIPPET WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, [illegible] Red Lion Hotel, in the aforesaid borough of Truro, on the 27th day of [illegible] at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other lots as may [illegible] termined on for the convenience of purchasers,

LOT 1.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in [illegible] substantially built and spacious erections, known by the name of the [illegible] SMELTING WORKS, comprising a lofty and well-built stack, and all the [illegible] offices necessary to carry on an extensive smelting business, and capable of [illegible] 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily, with a yard thereto attached, and a stream of [illegible] flowing through the same, formerly in the occupation of the Governor and [illegible] Copper Miners in England, together also with the yard, immediately [illegible] works, and the quay therein which abuts on the Truro tidal river, which is [illegible] for vessels of considerable burthen, and where coals, tin, and other produce may [illegible] sited and shipped, and landed free of quay dues and other charges.

These works were built some years ago, at great expense on the most [illegible] and are situated in the most central town of Cornwall, and in the midst of [illegible] district. They are easily convertible into a brewery, distillery, paper mills, [illegible] brass foundry, engineering, or shot manufactory, gas-works, or other business [illegible] extensive accommodation.

If not sold together, the yard and quay, with the workshops and store [illegible] sold in separate lots.

LOT 2.—The FEE-SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all [illegible] cious MALT HOUSE adjoining Lot 1, with store room over, three-stalled [illegible] loft, with an enclosed yard, and now in the occupation of Mr. S. Miners, [illegible]

LOT 3.—All those TWO DWELLING HOUSES near adjoining Lot 2, and [illegible] the residence of a maltsman and labourer, now in the occupation of Miss [illegible] W. Bolitho.

LOT 4.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in [illegible] THREE DWELLING HOUSES adjoining each other, situate in St. Austell-[illegible] said, and now in the respective occupancy of Jane Benney, John Champion, and [illegible]

These houses, if not sold in one lot, will be sold separately, if desired, for the [illegible] nience of purchasers.

LOT 5.—The FEE SIMPLE, with immediate possession, of and in all that [illegible] and excellent DWELLING HOUSE and OUTBULDINGS, with the productive [illegible] thereto attached, situate in St. Austell-street, in the aforesaid borough, now [illegible] the occupation of Mr. Isaac.

All information required may be obtained on application to the auctioneer, [illegible] street, Truro, or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK,

Truro, May 7, 1862. Solicitors, Truro.

MALLEABLE IRONWORKS AND FORGES, [illegible] AIRDRIE, FOR SALE.—There will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, [illegible] Faculty Hall Sale Room, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1862, [illegible] o'clock afternoon (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the [illegible] MALLEABLE IRONWORKS, and GARTNESS and MOFFAT FORGES, [illegible] the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about twelve miles distant from Glasgow.

The IRONWORKS contain EIGHTEEN PUDDLING and FOUR HEATING [illegible] NACES, with suitable machinery, fittings, and appliances, and there are in [illegible] with them wright and smiths' shops; fitting shop, with small engine for driving [illegible] lathe, and hammer for breaking fettling; pig-iron sheds, iron racks, offices [illegible] houses, manager's house, consisting of 11 apartments; house of two storeys, [illegible] a store, with cellarage, office, storekeeper's dwelling-house, 40 workmen's houses, [illegible] to accommodate 18 horses, harness room, cart and straw sheds, granary, and [illegible] These works, when in operation, turned out from 160 to 180 tons of malleable iron [illegible] There are also about 20 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation.

The GARTNESS and MOFFAT FORGES are situated in the immediate [illegible] the rolling mills before described; they are three in number, and are worked [illegible] steam, partly by water-power. In connection with them are smiths' shop, [illegible] machine and weighing house, office and storehouses, and nine workmen's houses. [illegible] forges are in good working condition, and are capable of making shafts of [illegible] weight and under. The locality in which these works are situated is very [illegible] for obtaining supplies of iron and coal on the best terms, and for communicating [illegible] the market. Upset price reduced to £10,000.

For further particulars, apply to M'Clelland, Son, and Smith, accountants, [illegible] Vincent-street, Glasgow; Morrisons and Anderson, writers, St. Vincent-place, [illegible] or to Bannatynes and Kirkwood, writers, West George-street, there, in whose hands [illegible] are the title deeds and articles of sale.—Glasgow, April, 1862.

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINE, IN THE PARISH [illegible] OF ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, [illegible] together with the extensive and complete PLANT and MACHINERY for working [illegible] mine. The mine is held under a lease for the term of 21 years, from the 29th [illegible] 1858, at the favourable rate of 1-20th dues.

It having been resolved by the shareholders to wind-up the affairs of the [illegible] pany, the liquidators appointed for that object are desirous of receiving tenders [illegible] valuable mining property.

A new shaft has just been completed to the 120, on the course of the great lode, [illegible] preserves its masterly size. Copper ore of the value of £1,500,000 was [illegible] tracted from this great lode in upper levels, and it is the opinion of people [illegible] conversant with the locality that a counterpart of this rich deposit exists, [illegible] the outlay of additional capital, may one day be discovered, and lead to [illegible] results.

Further particulars, or any information, may be obtained on application to [illegible] Coxhead, No. 156, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, on behalf of the [illegible] tors, and to whom tenders may be addressed; or to Capt. Woolcock, the agent [illegible] mine.—London, May, 1862.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD [illegible] PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CAE HOWEL SLATE and SLAB [illegible] which is situated within six miles of the shipping port of Carnarvon, in [illegible] vale of Bettws Garmon, and consists of about 15 acres, the whole extent of [illegible] traversed by a handsome bed of slate and slabs, of a fine green colour. A [illegible] tity of hones might also be easily manufactured on the property. The [illegible] made by the owner have satisfactorily proved the value of the property. [illegible] of water for working machinery can be obtained, the property being bounded [illegible] by the Cwellyn River, and within a quarter of a mile of Cwellyn Lake, one of [illegible] beautiful lakes in Wales, and celebrated for its charfish, &c.—Further particulars [illegible] be obtained of, and offers will be received by, Mr. R. Owen, quarry agent, [illegible] Bethesda, near Bangor.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the KIDWELLY [illegible] FIRE-BRICK WORKS, CARMARTHENSHIRE. In consequence of the [illegible] of the late proprietor, the above VALUABLE FIRE-BRICK WORKS is now [illegible] FOR SALE by the executrix. It is now doing a large and profitable home [illegible] trade, manufacturing two kinds of fire-bricks, whose quality is equal, if not [illegible] any made in South Wales, in proof of which testimonials can be given from the [illegible] copper smelting firms in this neighbourhood. It is most advantageously [illegible] the South Wales Railway, from which a branch line runs into the works, [illegible] within a few hundred yards of the Kidwelly Harbour, where vessels can [illegible] rying 150 tons.

The mines produce three kinds of clay, and are capable of yielding an [illegible] ply. These are held under leases for unexpired terms of 17 and 88 years [illegible] at a nominal sleeping rent, with very low royalty, and is capable of great [illegible] lopment.

A comfortable detached dwelling-house, with large kitchen and fruit garden, [illegible] 4-acre field within three minutes walk of the works and station, may also be [illegible] a very low annual rental. The works and house are situated about a quarter [illegible] from the little picturesque town of Kidwelly.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. F. Edwards, Brick Works, Kidwelly, [illegible] Thomas Attwood, Esq., solicitor, Swansea.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—[illegible] SOLD, OR LET, all those recently-erected QUAYS, LIME KILNS, [illegible] DWELLING-HOUSES, OFFICES, &c., situate at KELLY, in the parish [illegible] STOCK, CORNWALL, now occupied by the Tamar Coal, Manure, and General Mercantile Company (Limited), which said premises are at present in work, [illegible] very large trade in lime and coals, to which artificial manures, timber, &c., [illegible] added, and the returns, with adequate capital and proper management, be [illegible]

The Tamar Company have at considerable cost constructed, on an incline, [illegible] railway worked by a powerful fixed steam-engine, by which all merchandise [illegible] from the quays to the top of the hill, and deposited close to the high road from [illegible] ton to Tavistock, whence it is easily drawn to the adjacent mines, &c.

The important surrounding agricultural district, constantly requiring a [illegible] tificial and other manures—the numerous local but still progressive mines, [illegible] ceaseless consumption of coal—the comparatively hitherto unworked but [illegible] ciated valuable granite quarries on Kit Hill and Hingston Down, the produce [illegible] this railway is adapted to carry to the water's edge—with the contemplated [illegible] by the Duchy of Cornwall of a line of railroad from Kelly over Hingston Down [illegible] granite and mineral districts—must all tend to render this site (the only one [illegible] Tamar possessing the convenience of a railway) most eligible and suited for [illegible] continuously increasing mercantile business, thus offering advantages to the [illegible] or capitalist rarely to be met with.

The premises are held at moderate dues, under lease from Lord Ashburton [illegible] for a term of 60 years, over 56 of which are unexpired.

The directors are prepared to treat for the sale of the plant and company's [illegible] the premises, or to lease the same for such period and on such terms as may be [illegible] agreed on.

For viewing and further particulars, apply to Mr. Henry Reynolds, the [illegible] the premises, to whom tenders by post (prepaid) for either purchase or [illegible] sent, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Kelly Quay, Calstock, April [illegible]

SOUTH WALES COAL.—TO BE LET, the COAL [illegible] IRONSTONE UNDER the LANDS of Lieut.-Col. Cowell Stepney, [illegible] the GWENDRAETH VALLEY. The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the [illegible] and communicates with the sea and South Wales Railway. It is probable [illegible] of railway will be made through this property.—For particulars, apply to [illegible] and Roscoe, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to Mr. William [illegible] gineer, Llanelly.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

[NIC]HOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD [ST]OCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also [MANUF]ACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle, [an]d wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts [of the wor]ld. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

[FOR] SALE, a 100 in. cylinder ENGINE, in fine order, good as [ne]w. Cheap.—Apply at No. 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

[FOR] SALE, a splendid 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with [BO]ILER, fittings, bobs, &c., complete, equal to new, having been but recently [...] Apply to Mr. Evans, 1, Bunhill-row, London.

[FOR] SALE, ONE PAIR of second-hand HIGH PRESSURE [HO]RIZONTAL ENGINES, diameter of cylinders 15 in., and 20 in. stroke, re[...]ear, strong wrought-iron shaft, adapted for pumping and winding. ONE [HIGH PR]ESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, diameter of cylinder 17½ in., and 24 in. [...]ught-iron shaft, and highly finished gearing. ONE new VERTICAL EN[GINE ...] in. diameter, 12 in. stroke, all bright work. ONE 2 horse power model BEAM [...] well finished. NINE COLLIERY TRAMS, capable of holding 2 tons of coal. [...C]OLLIERY TRAMS, capable of holding 1 ton of coal. ONE 2 ft. 6 in. FAN, [...]all fan, for collieries. SEVERAL useful SCREW JACKS, capable to lift [...F]or particulars and prices, apply to George Young, Briton Ferry Foundry, [...]h.

[...]S LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER, INVENTOR and SOLE MANUFACTURER of the [...]LE TUBING, for VENTILATING SHAFTS and EXPLORING DRIFTS. IMPROVED BRATTICE and DOOR-CLOTH in ANY WIDTH, for AIR COURSES in MINES.

[...] by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

[EA]STON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING [IN]CRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.

P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E., [and] their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

[...]CKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, [...] PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL [I]MPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON. [Parti]culars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. Fry, Temple-gate Works, [...] to Mr. Jos. Rider, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

[EDW]ARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL [WA]SHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in [...] working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE [...com]plete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according [...]) £75.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. Edwards, [...], Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

A Model may be seen at Mr. Edwards's office, Beaufort-buildings.

[...] BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE [LIC]ENSEES in the United Kingdom of Prof. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRO[DUCING] PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their [...], both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of [ALUMIN]IUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

[...]NISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED [AN]D SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND [IS R]APIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. Mushet and Co., Forest [...], near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

[...]OGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, and [IM]PROVED FOREST L BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by Robert [... an]d Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire. Address to the Works, Coleford.

[ASS]AYS OF ORES AND METALS

Conducted by Messrs. GRIFFITH AND BARTON, Assayers to the Bank of England and Anglo-Mexican Mints, 74, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

[ASSA]YS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [Con]ducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard), [Au]thor of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c. [Com]munications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. Mitchell, care of Mr. [...], [2]8, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

[...]ASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, [S]UPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR [IN SINKI]NG SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to [...]gh any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and [...]fts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

[...]ase will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an en[...]uction of time and great saving in cost.

[...]ions to be addressed to Mr. George T. Curtis (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-[street, Lon]don, E.C.

[...]ding the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth [...] of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, [...u]nmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and [...] selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its de[...], there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with [...]nts and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this im[...]vention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, mer[chants, and] miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal.*

[PATE]NT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE [PIP]ES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the [CONVEY]ANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., [S]TRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, [...n]on-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved [...] pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are [...]urth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made [...]gths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in [...]ce, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very [...] opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a [...]r of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further par[ticulars ...] the office of the company, on application to Mr. Alex. Young, 14a, Cannon-[street, Lond]on, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

[...] GETTING MACHINES, for Nova Scotia. Also, the [...] PATENT HYDRAULIC PRESS, important to shippers, packers, and [...], weighing only a few hundredweights instead of tons. Can be seen at the [...] J. Walker, 17, Cowper-street, City-road.

[...]LL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND [MA]NUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, [TELE]GRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per [...]wards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for MINING PURPOSES. Further [...] as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Alderman-[bury], E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E. [...]per wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

[...] AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully [SOLI]CIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor [...par]ticularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and [...W]ATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

[SILV]ER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists [...ar]ticle requisite for the table and sideboard.

[...mag]nificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGEN[...]TE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience. [...] Sons have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING [...]G ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing draw[ings ...] may be had upon application.

[...]SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON

[LEIC]ESTER AND CO. (late Leicester, Brache, and Teague), [CON]SULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL [A]GENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES on [...] TERMS from the GOVERNMENT of VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH [WALES, on] receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, [...] Leicester and Co. OFFER to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINING [...], and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the [...] company.

[...]r particulars, apply to Mr. Richard Middleton, [M]ining Journal office, [...]eet, London, E.C.

[...]ances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

[...]NING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS. [...]y, March 26, 1862. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.

[RA]ILWAYS AND MINES, [Capit]alists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only [on ab]undant information. The market prices for the day are for the most part go[verned by] the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without re[gard to th]e bona *fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expen[diture, c]apital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring [lines,] the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the re[...]entures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have [...who g]ive special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than [pu]blic securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay di[vidends m]onthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently [occur of yo]ung mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, [as well as an]y other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The [...] devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to [...a]nd effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' [...i]n mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in se[lecting ...]s for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office [order ...], the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our [opinion, re]pay capitalists for money employed.

[...]DINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS [IN] BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

MESSRS. ALLCHIN AND SON, PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS of an IMPROVED STEAM SUPERHEATING APPARATUS, SUITABLE for PORTABLE, LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY, and MARINE BOILERS. Can be applied to old as well as new, EFFECTING a SAVING in FUEL of THIRTY-FIVE to FORTY PER CENT., and a surprising INCREASE in the POWER of the ENGINE, likewise a REDUCTION of TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY PER CENT. in FEED WATER.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a 10 horse BEAM CONDENSING ENGINE and BOILER, in good working condition. Price, £50. The room is required, as a larger engine has been supplied.—For particulars, apply to Allchin and Son, Globe Engine Works, Northampton.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS. IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS, ON SALE OR HIRE, AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. Apply to the Secretary, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, WAGON BUILDERS, &c.—The BEST and CHEAPEST LOCOMOTIVE GREASE is MANUFACTURED by BUCKNELL, CHESTERFIELD. Only one quality made. A trial is solicited. References given to some of the principal coal owners in the district. Sample casks from 2 cwts. upwards.

Chesterfield, February 6, 1862.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A RAILWAY SIGNAL of a NOVEL DESCRIPTION (patented) is NOW IN OPERATION on the MANCHESTER AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY, which GIVES NOTICE of the APPROACH of a TRAIN HALF A MILE OFF, and, if required, can announce it at any other given distance. It is novel and simple in its construction, not a single complicated movement in it, and when laid down will not require repairs for years. A model may be seen at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, in the course of a week, and a gentleman will shortly call on the different railway companies centering in the metropolis to give any required explanations.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, SOLE PROPRIETORS of HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING of EVERY SORT of CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE of BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to Shortridge, Howell, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. Harvey and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

GEORGE WHITEHOUSE (late James Colley and Sons), MANUFACTURERS of BOLSTER PINS and BOXES, BOLTS and NUTS, WOOD SCREWS, LIFTING JACKS, RAILWAY SPIKES, RIVETS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY FASTENINGS, HOPE WORKS, WEST BROMWICH. (Established 1815.)

LONDON AGENTS,—Messrs. R. and W. PULLING, 10, NEW BROAD STREET MEWS, E.C.

WATER PRESSURE ENGINES.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER, BELMONT, NEAR DURHAM

Begs most respectfully to CALL the ATTENTION of LEAD MINE PROPRIETORS and OTHERS to his IMPROVED WATER-PRESSURE (HYDRAULIC) ENGINES, which are ADAPTED for both SURFACE and UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS. The cylinder is placed horizontal, which, with winding drum and pumping apparatus, are fitted on strong cast-iron bed plates, bolted on Memel timber foundation frame. They are made from the very best material, and extra strong in all their parts, fitted with improved slide pistons, slot link motion for reversing, and can be managed by any ordinary workman.

The above engines have been at work pumping and winding in several of the lead mines of Alston Moor, Cumberland, during the last twelve years, and are giving the utmost satisfaction.

Prices and full particulars may be obtained on application, and contracts undertaken by the above for the erection and completion of those engines in any part of the kingdom, guaranteeing the same for any reasonable period.

TEST OF WIRE-ROPE AT LIVERPOOL.—The value of Messrs. Hutchings's statement, relative to a test of their manufacture, will be properly estimated when it is known that the ropes were brought down from London specially prepared for the purpose, and not taken promiscuously from their stock, as the samples tested in October were.

The following, extracted from the *Mining Journal* of November 10, 1860, shows the relative strength of the different makers' ropes on that occasion. The samples tested were privately purchased some time previously, and spliced for testing by Newall and Co.'s workmen. The test took place in the presence of representatives from the manufacturers, reporters for the press, and a large number of gentlemen connected with mining and shipping in Liverpool:—

	SIZE OF ROPE TESTED. 3⅛ inch.	2⅛ inch.
Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s broke at	18 tons 5 cwts.	8 tons 15 cwts.
R. S. Newall and Co.'s	16 „ 10 „	7 „ 15 „
A. J. Hutchings and Co.'s*	11 „ 10 „	5 „ 0 „

* Messrs. Hutchings's samples were from 1-16 to 3-16 over size.

From this it will be seen that the breaking point of Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s ropes was on the average 13 per cent. over the guaranteed strain, while those of Hutchings and Co. were 30 per cent. below it.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., SWAN HEMP AND WIRE-ROPE WORKS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Flat and round wire-ropes of steel and charcoal iron for mines, inclines, &c., of first quality wire, and highest standard of strength.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER, MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY BROTHERS AND CO., NANCEKUKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.

This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, it is MORE IMPERVIOUS to MOISTURE, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, it BURSTS as MUCH ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME or even LESS SPACE, and its WEIGHT being TWENTY to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than ordinary gunpowder, a SAVING of ONE-FOURTH the COST is EFFECTED.

Davey Brothers and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers not to be induced by interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined.

AYTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST. CHANGE OF LICENSE FEE WILL SHORTLY TAKE PLACE, from £1 to £6 and upwards. [See *Mining Journal* of May 3.]

Apply to the patentee, Robert Aytoun, 3, Fettes-row Edinburgh.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. Bastier begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, armers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

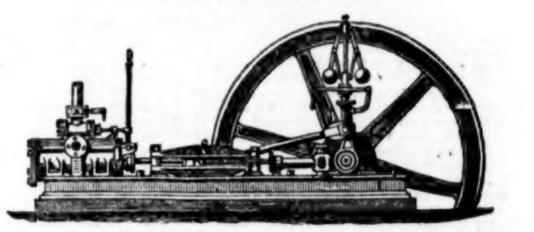
A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. Bastier, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.

London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO., VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD, AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MINING and GENERAL PURPOSES. Prices and full particulars sent on application.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.

PATRONISED BY

The British Government, The Russian Government, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Most of the Nobility and Gentry, Railway and Canal Companies, Principal Colliery Owners, Ironmasters, &c., &c., &c.

It is extensively used at home and abroad for all kinds of OUT-DOOR WORK, and will be found a most efficient and economical preservative for HEAD GEARING OF COLLIERIES, MINES, WOOD AND IRON WORK of all descriptions; also TRUCKS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC., Lasting twice as long as the best common paints in exposed situations, being manufactured expressly for external purposes.

ANY PERSON CAN LAY IT ON, and its superiority may be inferred from the opposition with which its use has been met by those interested in the sale of ordinary paints. (No grinding is requisite.)

COLOURS.

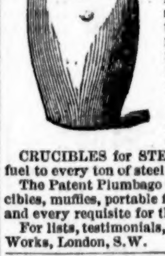
White; Light stone; Drab or Portland do.; Bath do.; Cream ditto	£30 per ton.	Bright Red; Dark do. (or brick colour); Light and dark chocolate; Black	£26 per ton.
Light and dark oak; Lead colour	£26 per ton.	Bright green; Deep green; Blue (for carts and wagons)	£44 per ton.

Five cwts. and upwards, carriage free, to any station in England and Wales, and per steamer to most ports in England and Scotland. Patterns, also copy of testimonials, will be sent on application to

WALTER CARSON AND SONS, (Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET (NEAR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE), LONDON, E.C.

NO AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—The crucibles manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY have been in successful use for many years by some of the largest ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The great SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on the average 35 to 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of the ordinary character, some of them having actually been worked for the EXTRAORDINARY number of 96 heats. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other kind, thereby SAVING more than FIFTY PER CENT. in fuel, time, and labour. Lasting as they do for such a length of time, the saving of waste is also very considerable.



The company have recently introduced a CRUCIBLE SPECIALLY ADAPTED for MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days.

CRUCIBLES for STEEL MELTING are also made, which save nearly 1⅛ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, &c., stove backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea, Works, London, S.W.

WALLAROO MINES—NOTICE TO MINERS.—The Aberdeen CLIPPER SHIP, JOHN KNOX, Capt. Munro, 500 tons burthen, is now loading in London for WALLAROO, ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and will be dispatched positively on the 19th inst. Any parties proceeding to this mining district will find this an eligible opportunity. First-class passage, £42; second class, 25 guineas. Will call at Falmouth for passengers.—Apply to the captain, on board; or to Ronaldson Brothers, All Hallows Chambers, 49, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS, SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.

*** Passengers holding Victoria passage warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by these vessels.

Ships.	Destination.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
BLANCHE MOORE	Melbourne........	1500	4500	May 20.
SILISTRIA	Victoria, Vancouver's Island	1700	5000	June 10.
QUEEN OF THE NORTH....	Melbourne........	1630	5000	June 20.
SHALIMAR................	Melbourne........	1700	5000	July 20.

The magnificent clipper ship, *Blanche Moore*, will be again dispatched from Liverpool for Melbourne as the packet of the 20th May. She was constructed expressly for the Australian passenger trade, by Donald McKay and Co., the well-known builders of the *Lightning*, *Chariot of Fame*, and other celebrated clippers, of the best materials, and equipped with all the most recent improvements. Her various voyages have proved her to be a fast and comfortable ship, and her accommodations for all classes of passengers are of the most complete and satisfactory character. Saloon passengers are provided with bedding, linen, and all necessaries. Passengers embark on the 21st May.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to Grindlay and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 55, Parliament-street; or Seymour, Peacock, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

CUBA MINERAL TURPENTINE (No. 1)—TO VARNISH MAKERS, INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, &c.—The ASPHALTUM, COMPANY (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE a SPIRIT which is an EXCELLENT SOLVENT for VARIOUS MATERIALS EMPLOYED in VARNISH MAKING, INDIA RUBBER, &c. Uniform quality guaranteed.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

CUBA MINERAL TURPENTINE (No. 2)—TO PAINTERS, OIL AND COLOURMEN, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—The ASPHALTUM COMPANY (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE a SPIRIT for PAINTING PURPOSES, which is a COMPLETE SUBSTITUTE for TURPENTINE SPIRIT, and ONE-THIRD CHEAPER. Mixes thoroughly with oils, turpentine, &c., and "flats" perfectly.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Gt. Winchester-street, London, E.C.

THE PARAFFIN, OR MINERAL OIL SAFETY GAUGE, made for the Asphaltum Company (Limited), ENABLES CONSUMERS to AVOID PURCHASING PARAFFIN or MINERAL OIL of an EXPLOSIVE or DANGEROUS KIND. Price, with a tin oil holder, 1s. 6d. each; forwarded by post upon receipt of 18 stamps.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester-street, London E.C.

ACCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE! Every one should therefore provide against them.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY Grant Policies for Sums from £100 to £1000, Assuring against ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

An annual payment of £3 secures £1000 in case of DEATH by ACCIDENT, or a weekly allowance of £6 to the assured while laid up by injury.

Apply for forms of proposal, or any information, to the Provincial Agents, the Booking Clerks at the Railway Stations, Or to the Head Office, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

£102,817 have been paid by this company as Compensation for 56 fatal Cases, and 5041 Cases of personal injury.

The SOLE COMPANY privileged to issue RAILWAY JOURNEY INSURANCE TICKETS, costing 1d., 2d., or 3d., at all the Principal Stations. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 1849.

64, Cornhill, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS will keep people in vigorous health, and make them cheerful and hearty. They are unrivalled for the cure of sick headache, indigestion, loss of appetite, impurities of the blood, disorders of the stomach, liver, or general derangement of the system.—Parr's Life Pills may be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets 11s. each.

DR. MARSTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., on Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, and all secret diseases, showing a simple yet certain means of restoration to vigorous health. Price 6d., post free, direct from the author, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Consultations, Eleven to Two, and Four to Eight daily.

DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work, the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.—Address, Dr. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION, for nervousness, debility, and exhaustion. In four weeks restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, with marvellous certainty. Price 11s., or four times the quantity for 33s. Agents for England, Thomas and Co., 7, Upper St. Martin's-lane, London, by whom it will be sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of Post-office order.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]*	10 0 0	60		7 8 6	0 15 0	Mar. 1862
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	5		12 13 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	60		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	250		445 15 0	2 10 0	Feb. 1862
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	72		271 10 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1862
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	33		9 0 0	4 0 0	April, 1861
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 9	34	32 34	1 0 0	0 7 0	Jan. 1862
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	100		4 10 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1862
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0	25		7½ per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
250000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1 per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
1065	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	31		7 4 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1862
512	Creegbrawse and Penkevil, St. Colomb	—	5	5	0 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1862
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0	21		7 8 0	0 10 0	April, 1862
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	200		239 10 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1862
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180		142 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1861
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	440	438 445	790 0 0	8 0 0	Mar. 1862
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	560		665 10 0	8 0 0	April, 1862
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	10		0 7 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1862
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	44	45 46	98 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	41	42⅛ 43⅛	3 0 0	0 15 0	April, 1862
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	45		81 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	300		307 10 0	2 10 0	April, 1862
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, copper), Germoe†	0 10 0	5	4½ 5	0 4 0	— —	—
2800	Foxdale (ld.) [L.] [2560 £25 pd., 240 £20 pd.]†		35		—	—	Dec. 1861
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4¼		0 16 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1862
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	4½	5 5¼	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	26⅛	26 27	2 0 0	0 10 0	April, 1862
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	7	6¼ 6¾	1 17 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1862
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	3⅜		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	38	37½ 38½	18 0 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1862
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	27½		7 10 0	0 15 0	Sept. 1861
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	110		383 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	10¼	10⅛ 10⅜	1 17 0	0 5 0	April, 1862
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	170		81 13 0	3 10 0	Jan. 1862
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	17¼	17½	14 7 11	0 7 0	Dec. 1861
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	32½		18 10 7	0 10 0	April, 1862
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	2¼		0 3 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 3 4	4¼	4⅛ 4¼	0 7 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
1366	North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6	6		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1861
5000	Oraedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1¼		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	5		36 12 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1862
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		37 10 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1862
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		6 19 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	42	40 42	63 0 0	1 5 0	Feb. 1862
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	3⅞	3⅝ 3⅞	0 8 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1862
16	Rhosesmor (lead)	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0	Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	340	335 345	371 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1862
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	52	49 51	106 0 0	1 10 0	Mar. 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	105	100 102½	359 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	50½		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	26		484 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	28s.		5 6 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	11¼	11 11¼	11 8 6	0 5 0	April, 1862
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100		55 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	2 15 0	42½		2 12 6	1 0 0	April, 1862
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	12		8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	13	11½ 12½	22 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1862
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	34	35 37½	100 11 3	1 0 0	Feb. 1862
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4		0 17 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1862
1024	West Penstruthal	4 0 0	—	7	2 19 6	2 19 6	May, 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	270	260 270	346 0 0	8 0 0	April, 1862
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	100	95 97½	582 10 0	3 0 0	April, 1862
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	65		929 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1861
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cp.), Gwen.	30 0 0	32	30 32½	27 2 6	0 10 0	April, 1862
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	12	12 13	8 10 0	0 10 0	April, 1862
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	25		13 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	6½	7⅜ 7⅝	1 12 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1861
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	46	43½ 44½	71 5 0	1 5 0	Feb. 1862
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0	15	10½ 11½	55 7 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1862
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		293 3 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1862
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	132	127½ 130	136 5 0	1 10 0	April, 1862
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	17	15¾ 16¼	44 10 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1862
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	46	47	43 17 6	2 0 0	Oct. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 7 7	¼	3s. 5s.	20 3 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 15 0	1⅝		0 19 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1860
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	2 8 10	⅜	¼ ½	0 13 0	0 1 6	Sept. 1859
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	57½	50 55	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	3½		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	39 2 6	12	11 12	16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1½		0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	3 5 0	½		0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1858
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	7 2 6	21	20 22	20 3 4	0 10 0	May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	5 1 0	2¼	2¼ 2½	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 13 0	⅝		0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	95		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	1¾		2 1 0	0 2 6	May, 1860
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	19 6 4	19	16 18	33 10 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1860
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	⅛	11s. 12s.	0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 7 0	⅝		0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1858
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 6 0	4½	3¼ 3¾	0 13 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1860
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	18		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	¼	5s. 6s.	0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	60		45 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1860
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	16 15 0	3¾		38 1 9	0 10 0	April, 1857
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	34	33 35	1 12 0	0 7 6	Nov. 1859
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	⅝		0 18 6	0 2 0	July, 1860
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	16 13 0	8		0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1860
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440		280 5 0	7 0 0	June, 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	13 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	110xd.		280 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	34		98 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	7		6 8 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3¼		1 7 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1862
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	24	22 24	18 5 0	1 0 0	June, 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¾		0 9 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1862
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	8 0 0	7½		8 6 2	0 3 4	July, 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2		0 19 9	0 1 0	Feb. 1862
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅝		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	1 1¼	0 5 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1862
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	54	58 60	46 5 0	3 0 0	Dec. 1861
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1¼		0 2 0	0 2 0	June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
20000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	3¼		15 per cent.	—	May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4		1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	7¼	6¾ 7¼	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1½		Sept. 1856
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	¾		Dec. 1860
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 10 0	⅝		Jan. 1862
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	12		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅜		Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8½		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1½	1 1¼	Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0	1¼	1¼ 1½	Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 7 6	¾		Mar. 1862
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L. £1]	0 5 0	⅜		Dec. 1861
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1⅛		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3¼	2¾ 3¼	Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 5 0	⅝	⅝	Mar. 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	1 0 0	¾		Nov. 1861
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	¾		June, 1860
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1861
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L. £2]	1 0 0	—	⅝ 1	Jan. 1862
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 17 6	⅝		Mar. 1862
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¼		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 15 0	⅝		Nov. 1861
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		April, 1861
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅝	¾ ⅝	Nov. 1861
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	2⅛	1⅞ 2	Fully paid.
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	⅝		Fully paid.
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 5s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.]		1⅞		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	4 0 0	4¼		July, 1861
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
60000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅝		Fully paid.
45000	Yudanamutana (copper), South Australia [L.]	3 0 0	3	2¾ 3	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0	1		Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	2 18 6	2		Oct. 1861
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 1 6	1½		June, 1859
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	15 0 0	14¾		Mar. 1862
6000	Bagtor [L. £2]	1 0 0	1¼		
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	14 8 7	12		Mar. 1862
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	1 0 0	11s6d.		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 2 6	⅝		Mar. 1862
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1¼		
6000	Bickerton (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	3¼		
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	—	2		Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	18	16 18	Feb. 1861
10000	Boriase Con. (tin), St. Just [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0	8		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	7 5 0	4		Mar 1862
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	10		Dec. 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0	12s.		
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 4 0	1½		Mar. 1862
5000	Bronfloyd (ld.), Cardigan. [L.]	2 6 0	3½		Feb. 1862
112	Bron-Haulog (ld.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0	20		No call.
5120	Brynambor (ld.), Cardi. [L. £5]	2 0 0	3⅛	3 3⅛	No call.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	22 10 0	6		April, 1862
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	6 0 0	30		April, 1862
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 7 0	4	1¾ 2¼	Aug. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 13 6	1⅜		Mar. 1862
1200	Burra Burra (cop.), Kenwyn	2 10 0	2½		April, 1862
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0	¼		Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	18 5 0	7¼		Mar. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	17 0 0	8		Feb. 1862
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	8 8 4	1½	1½ 2	April, 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	24 7 0	12½		Mar. 1862
1000	Cardigan Cons. (ld.) [L. £10]	8 0 0	9		Oct. 1861
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	15		Sept. 1860
2580	Carmarthen United	5 0 0	4		Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne (copper)	0 7 0	14s.	12s. 14s.	May, 1861
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	1 3 0	¾		June, 1861
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	2½		Nov. 1861
7000	Carrack Dews	2 16 0	1		April, 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7	3		Dec. 1860
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2½]	0 10 0	22s.	20s. 22s.	Mar. 1859
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1]	0 15 0	15s6d.		Mar. 1861
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire.	1 3 0	11s.	⅝ ¾	May, 1862
1500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	1 13 0	1⅞	2 2⅛	Mar. 1862
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 7 0	1⅝		Jan. 1862
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	29 5 6	2		May, 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0	1⅛		Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 9 0	4		Mar. 1862
2000	Collacombe (cop.), Lamerton	5 5 0	12		
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	31s6d.	31s.	Fully paid.
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	1 10 0	1½		April, 1862
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	¾		June, 1859
876	Crane (copper), Camborne	12 0 0	9		Feb. 1862
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire.	0 10 0	4s.		No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	1¾		No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	1 0 0	6s. 6d.		Mar. 1861
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	⅞		No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	2 19 0	2¾		Feb. 1862
1800	Cwmbrane, Carmar. [L. £3]	2 0 0	2¼	2⅛ 2¼	Feb. 1862
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	⅝		Fully paid.
2000	Deep Level, Minera [L. £5]	3 5 0	—		Feb. 1862
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 11 0	11s.		Oct. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	—		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 17 6	⅞		Feb. 1862
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	4 0 0	¾		Feb. 1862
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	7 2 0	3½		Mar. 1862
3000	Dulta (tin) [L. £1]	—	1		
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan	77 10 0	16		Oct. 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper).	4 2 6	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	Mar. 1862
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	1 0 0	2¼		April, 1862
6000	E. Budnick and Mount (cop.)	0 10 0	7s.		Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 11 0	13½	14 14½	Oct. 1861
6400	East Crinnis and South Par	2 11 6	2		Sept. 1861
6000	East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1 11 0	1¾		Mar. 1862
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 1 6	2		April, 1862
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 4 6	31s.	34s. 36s.	May, 1862
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	6 13 0	¾		April, 1862
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	—	3		
12000	East Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		May, 1861
8000	E. Polberro, St. Agnes [L.]	0 10 0	½		May, 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 8 4	2½		Mar. 1862
6000	E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 1 0	1		Aug. 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 13 0	26s.		Jan. 1862
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 6 0	9s.		Feb. 1862
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	66 0 0	30		Mar. 1862
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	7 14 7	2		Sept. 1861
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth.	4 5 0	5		Nov. 1861
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	8 12 0	2¾		April, 1862
6000	E. Wh. Ellen (sil.-ld.), St. Ive	0 3 6	⅜		April, 1862
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 10 0	3¼	2⅞ 3⅛	Feb. 1862
5700	Exmouth (sil.-ld.), Christow.	5 19 0	1¼		Nov. 1861
6000	Fowey and Par Uni., St. Blazey	0 10 0	1⅛		Nov. 1860
5000	Fursdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1 7 6	2½		Oct. 1861
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 10 0	—		Mar. 1862
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	35 0 0	20		Feb. 1862
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 15 0	½		Mar. 1862
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 14 0	⅜		Feb. 1862
1024	Gelliffowlier (ld.), Holywell	0 2 6	5s. 6d.		June, 1861
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	4¾	4¾ 5¼	
30000	Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.]	1 0 0	4		Fully paid.
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]		2		July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	3 0 0	1½		April, 1862
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	0 2 6	4s.		Feb. 1861
3000	Gourock (cop.), Scotld. [L. £2]	1 0 0	1		
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	50 0 0	16	14 16	May, 1862
5000	Great Brigan (copper)	3 17 0	3		April, 1862
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	1 14 0	21s.		Feb. 1862
6000	Great North Downs (copper)	1 0 0	1¼		Dec. 1861
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	3 10 9	¾		Dec. 1860
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 11 0	14s.	11s. 13s.	Feb. 1862
47000	Gt. Tregune Con. [40,000 £⅛, 7000 £¼ pd.]		—		
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 14 0	1¼		Aug. 1861
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5]	3 0 0	3		Jan. 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	5 17 0	¾		Feb. 1862
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 10 0	6½		April, 1862
12500	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
5000	Grosvenor (ld.) [2500 £1 pd., 2500 6s. pd.]		—		
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	1 18 11	⅜	¾ ⅞	Feb. 1862
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 18 6	9s.		Dec. 1861
10000	Hafod (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1862
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 3 6	⅜		July, 1861
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 19 6	¼	½ ⅝	Oct. 1861
200	Herward Uni. (ld.), Flint	42 10 0	10		April, 1862
10000	Holmbush [5000 £5 2s. pd., 5000 5s. pd.]		—		Sept. 1860
40	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly	65 0 0	80		Jan. 1862
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 5 6	1		Mar. 1862
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 16 0	13s.	12s. 13s.	April, 1862
3000	Lady Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3]	2 8 0	¾		June, 1861
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	16 4 4	4		Feb. 1862
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	32 10 0	2½		Mar. 1861
1000	Llanfair (silver-lead) [L.]	6 0 0	6		Fully paid.
2000	Llywernog (ld.), Card. [L. £3]	1 4 0	1⅜		Jan. 1862
500	Long Rake (lead), Flint	13 0 0	14		April, 1862
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	4 2 0	18s.		April, 1862
6000	Maudlin [2848 £6, 3416 £1]	—	—		
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 14 6	1	17s. 19s.	Mar. 1862
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	9s.		May, 1860
3475	Michell (lead), Flint	0 2 6	9s.		Nov. 1861
16000	Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]	0 17 0	⅞		Jan. 1860
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 8 0	2s.		July, 1861
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	6 10 0	6		Mar. 1862
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4]	3 12 0	—		Jan. 1862
2400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 7 6	2½		April, 1862
250	Nanty Mines (ld.), Montgom.	20 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	¼		April, 1860
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 2 6	1½		Jan. 1862
4540	New E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock	0 4 0	½		Aug. 1861
1000	New Godolphin	0 10 0	—		Jan. 1862
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 7 6	⅝		
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 14 0	1½		Feb. 1862
2000	New Wheal Clifford (copper).	0 6 0	¼		Mar. 1861
1024	New Wheal Hender, Crowan.	2 10 0	3		June, 1861
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	16 10 0	87½	75 85	April, 1862
2300	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	9 0 0	—		July, 1861
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1 2 6	1¼		Nov. 1861
6000	Nidderdale (ld.), Yorks. [L. £1]	0 15 0	⅞		Jan. 1861
90	N. Budnick (tin, ld.), Perranz.	1 10 0	40		No call.
4500	No. Budnick and West Mount	0 5 0	⅜		
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth.	21 17 6	3½		Feb. 1862
6000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	⅝		Nov. 1860
4000	North Cornwall (Endellion)	—	2		No call.
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 9 0	12s.		Feb. 1862
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	2 7 6	¾		Feb. 1862
1000	North Fortescue (copper)	1 14 0	2		Oct. 1861
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	13 6 0	2¾		Feb. 1862
6000	North Great Work, Breage	2 0 0	1½		April, 1862
6000	N. Hafod (sil.-ld.), Car. [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		May, 1862
8000	N. Hallenbeagle (tin, cp.) [L.]	0 15 0	¾		Dec. 1861
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead).	4 0 0	2¼		Dec. 1861
6000	North Kit Hill (tin, copper)	0 2 6	⅜		
6000	North Laxey (lead) Isle of Man	—	1⅜		
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 16 6	6		
10000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	1		
4000	North Phœnix (copper)	—	6		
6000	North Porthilly (silv.-lead)	—	¼		
4096	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 4 6	4s. 6d.		
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	18 0 0	22		
5000	N. Trelether (sil., cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	1¼		
848	N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes	10 3 9	26		
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	2 6 0	3¼		
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 17 7	4¾		
5610	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	1 19 0	2⅝		
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 12 11	18s.		
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	3 4 0	¼		
5900	North Wheal Vor (tin), Breage	3 0 0	—		
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2].	0 17 6	20s.		
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5 6 6	2½		
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	47 18 0	5		
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10].	6 0 0	20		
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3 9 6	¾		
12000	Pencraig United (ld.) [L. £1].	0 7 6	—		
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 17 0	4¼		
1000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew.	4 10 0	6¾		
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 6 0	5½		
200	Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	21		
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 2 6	1¼		
944	Praed Consols (tin), Lelant	4 13 3	2½		
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 12 0	16s.		
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	6		
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	4 3 0	3¼		
11789	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 10 0	7s.		
6000	Releath (tin, cop.), Crowan	1 0 0	2¼		
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12 5 0	7½		
3000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5]	1 0 0	1		
20000	Ribden [L.] [15000 £1, 5000 £½ pd.]		—		
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	1 0 0	1		
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 7 6	2¾		
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop.	2 5 6	¾		
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	3 0 0	1⅜		
10000	Sigford Con. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 15 0	1⅜		
100	Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20]	6 0 0	9		
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 10 0	2¼		
6000	Smith's Wood (tin, cp.) [L. £2]	1 10 0	3⅜		
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	13 5 8	12	10 12	
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	5 0 0	24		
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal.	0 12 0	1¼		
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	3 0 0	24s.		
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	5 15 6	3¼		
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 6 0	10s.		
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan.	10 7 0	5½		
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	2 10 0	1¼		
1024	S. Ding Dong, Gulval (tin)	0 10 0	¾		
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 6 0	4		
6000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan.	0 2 6	¾		
950	South Gorland	6 10 0	5		
20	South Levant (tin), St. Just	50 0 0	50		
4000	South Minera [L. £5¼]	2 2 0	4		
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	3¼		
1024	South Tresavean, Gwennap	3 18 9	1⅛		
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 7 0	1		
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	4 8 10	4		
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 18 2	1		
1000	South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	1 10 0	1⅜		
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	1 4 6	2¼		
6000	S. Wh. Margaret (tin), Ludgvan	0 3 0	7s.		
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	29 13 0	6		
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	6 12 0	3¾		
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp., tin)	7 14 6	2¾		
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	1⅜		
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	7 13 9	6		
6000	St. Just (tin & cop.) [L. 2½].	0 15 0	⅝	1 1¼	
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	1⅜		
1000	Stencoose and Mawla (tin, cp.)	3 0 0	2		
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.].	28 9 0	34		
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	5 12 6	1⅛		
3000	Tees Side (ld.), Cumb. [L. £1]	0 13 0	4s.		
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 2 6	3		
2000	Treffry Consols	0 5 0	—		
2000	Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	3 5 0	4¼		
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	6 6 8	21s.		
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant.	10 15 0	3¾		
5000	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 5 6	—		
8000	Tretoil (copper, tin)	2 7 6	1⅛		
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	6 3 6	2½		
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	4 16 6	⅛		
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	3 6 4	2		
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 2 6	35s.		
3000	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1].	0 12 0	¾		
800	Tynewydd (sil.-ld.), Cardigan.	0 5 0	—		
1024	Tyringham Consols (tin)	2 0 0	3¾		
5120	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 16 6	1⅜		
1000	Waenlas (ld.), Denbigh. [L. £10]	8 0 0	5		
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½]	1 19 0	1⅞		
3000	West Alfred (copper) [L. £3]	1 0 0	1		
20000	West Beam [L. £1]	0 7 6	⅜	⅜ ½	
100	W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20]	9 0 0	12		
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	7 0 0	6½	6⅜	
16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh.	35 0 0	100		
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0 12 6	½		
4620	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 10 0	11s.		
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 10 0	¾		
32	West Penstruthal	250 0 0	400		
6000	W. Polmear (tin, cp.), St. Austell	0 13 0	⅛		
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	4 10 0	16	15 16	
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton.	137 0 0	80		
6000	W. Silver Bank (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 5 0	—		
4096	West South Caradon (copper).	1 16 6	1		
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	8 9 0	3½	1⅜ 1½	
5000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 15 0	⅝		
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	23 10 0	34	34 35	
5120	West Tolvadden	1 6 8	1		
1827	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	10 2 0	2		
4000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron	1 0 6	6s.		
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	73 5 0	10		
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 18 6	¾		
1024	West Wheal Lovell, Wendron.	2 13 8	1		
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	8 9 0	2½		
2048	Wh. Agnes (sil.-ld.), St. Kew	—	2		
1024	Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	0 13 6	1¼		
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	⅜		
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock.	3 14 0	⅝		
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	12		
6000	Wheal Caradon (copper)	0 15 0	—		
18000	Wh. Concord (sil.-ld., cp.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	0 19 0	10s.		
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth.	3 19 0	9s.		
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	26 13 6	16		
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	7 10 0	1⅜		
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	2 15 0	4		
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries.	2 15 0	8		
5844	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	7 12 0	3¾		
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	4 4 6	29s.		
6000	Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton	0 10 6	1		
1024	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just.	9 13 8	20		
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	0 18 0	⅝		
6000	Wheal Louisa (cop.), Redruth.	0 10 0	1⅜		
6000	Wh. Moyle (cop.), Gwennap.	2 7 0	1⅜		
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	1 18 1	1⅜		
1024	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	3 13 9	18	17 18	
2815	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	2 10 0	⅛		
1000	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	9 0 0	5	7¼ 8	
1879	Wheal Prospidnick (tin)	1 19 0	5½		
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	88 10 0	80		
1024	Wh. Sicily (sil.-ld.), Broadoak	3 17 6	3	3⅛ 4	
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	3 16 1	2		
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	6 0 0	2	1½ 1¾	
1024	Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	5 0 0	3		
512	Wh. Trannack (tin), Sithney	2 10 0	—		
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap.	36 5 0	3	3⅛ 3	
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	3 9 0	3		
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	11 12 0	12s.	11s. 12s.	
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	8 13 6	7⅝	7⅛ 7⅝	
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	3 0 0	—		
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper).	1 0 0	4½		
6400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—		
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L. £2]	1 14 0	4s.		
1024	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant	4 15 0	8		
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 4 6	2		

SLATE QUARRIES.

Shares.	Quarries.	Paid.	Last Pr.
8800	British Slate [7000 £1, 1800 £10] [L.]		1¼
10000	Criccieth, Carnarvon [L. £3]	1 10 0	1⅜
20000	Festiniog Slate Quarry [L. £5]	4 10 0	—
6000	Glan-y-Pwll, Merion. [L. £5]	3 0 0	2¾
10000	Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	2 0 0	1⅜
600	Llangollen Slate and Slab	—	—
10000	Lower Taldrws [L. £2½]	1 10 0	1¼
6000	Slate Mountain Merio. [L. £5]	2 0 0	—

*** Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alteration which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, will meet ready attention. Information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready ...

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Fleet Street, E.C., ... munications are requested to be addressed.—May 10, 1862.